PB80-809510

Citizen Participation in Local Government
1979-April, 1980

Citations from the NTIS Data Base

Search period covered

1979-April 1980

National Technical Information Service
Springfield, VA 22161

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

PB80-809510

Citizen Participation in Local Government. 1979-April, 1980 (Citations from the NTIS Data Base).

May 80,
Edith Kenton.

National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA.

Report period covered: Rept. for 1979-Apr 80,

Supersedes NTIS/PS-79/0431 and NTIS/PS-78/0422. See also 1964-1973, NTIS/PS-77/0377 and 1974-1978, PB80-809502.

This bibliography contains citations discussing administration of health care, water resources, human services, coastal zones, community affairs, recreational facilities, criminal justice and crime prevention programs, economic advancement, roads and traffic control, communications, regional transportation, and public policies. (This bibliography contains 94 abstracts, 61 of which are new entries to the previous edition.)

PRICE CODE: PC N01/MF N01

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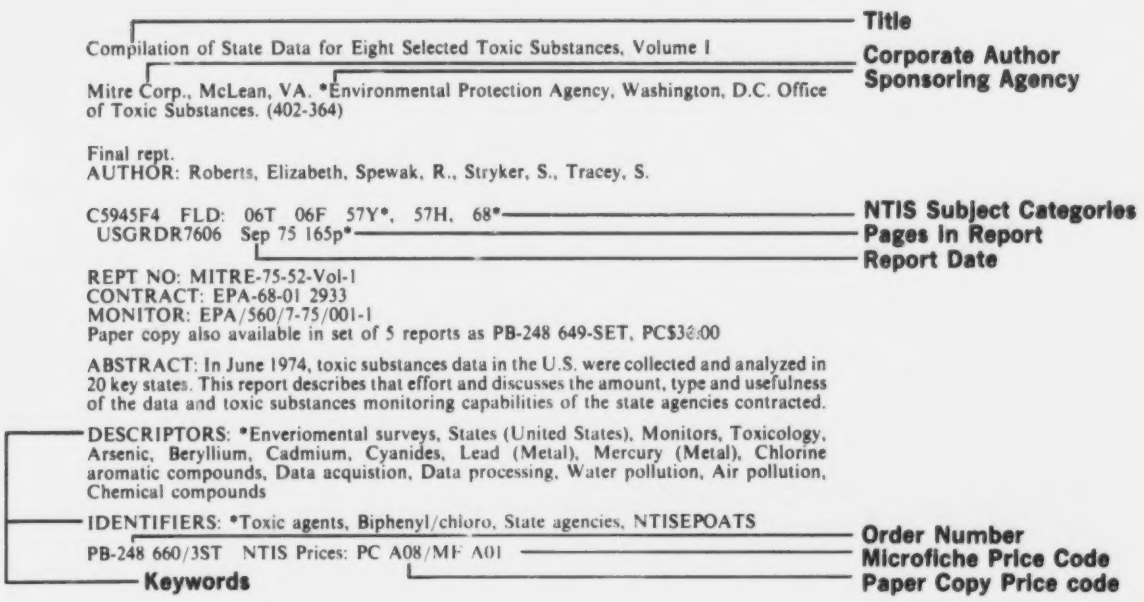
Sample Citation from the NTIS Data Base


Compilation of State Data for Eight Selected Toxic Substances, Volume I
Mitre Corp., McLean, VA. *Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. Office of Toxic Substances. (402-364)
Final rept.
AUTHOR: Roberts, Elizabeth, Spewak, R., Stryker, S., Tracey, S.
C5945F4 FLD: 06T 06F 57Y*, 57H, 68*
USGRDR7606 Sep 75 165p*
REPT NO: MITRE-75-52-Vol-1
CONTRACT: EPA-68-01 2933
MONITOR: EPA/560/7-75/001-1
Paper copy also available in set of 5 reports as PB-248 649-SET, PC$36.00
ABSTRACT: In June 1974, toxic substances data in the U.S. were collected and analyzed in 20 key states. This report describes that effort and discusses the amount, type and usefulness of the data and toxic substances monitoring capabilities of the state agencies contracted.
DESCRIPTORS: *Enveriomental surveys, States (United States), Monitors, Toxicology, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Cyanides, Lead (Metal), Mercury (Metal), Chlorine aromatic compounds, Data acquistion, Data processing, Water pollution, Air pollution, Chemical compounds
IDENTIFIERS: *Toxic agents, Biphenyl/chloro, State agencies, NTISEPOATS
PB-248 660/3ST NTIS Prices: PC A08/MF A01
Title
Corporate Author
Sponsoring Agency
NTIS Subject Categories
Pages in Report
Report Date
Order Number
Microfiche Price Code
Paper Copy Price code
Keywords

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'701' Planning and Management. 39 Program Ideas

International City Management Association, Washington, DC. Management Development Center.**American Inst. of Planners, Washington, DC.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research.
(060356001)
NTIS03: Branston, Ann; Schwabe, Charles J.; Schamberg, Nancy
C029362 Fld: 5K, 91G GRAI8004
1977 97p
Monitor: HUD-0000249

Abstract: More than 400 projects funded under the Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program (Section ''701'') between 1971 and 1976 were reviewed by committees composed of members of the International City Management Association and the American Institute of Planners to select the 39 presented here. These program ideas were selected because they were innovative, dealt with common governmental problems, could be transferred to other jurisdictions, could be sustained over time, involved a wide range of elected and appointed officials, involved the private sector, or did an outstanding job of involving citizens, especially minority citizens. (Both the criteria and the names of the committee members are appended.) Each project is represented by a two - page summary which gives its background, implementation, and impact. The name and address of a contact person is also given. The program ideas cover policy planning and evaluation, fiscal management, land use planning, housing, energy, environmental management, economic development and redevelopment, technical assistance, historic preservation, management information systems, and productivity improvement. There are indices of the projects by program type, by agency type, and by geographical area.

Federal assistance programs, Project management, Problem solving, Citizen participation, Minority groups, Policies, Urban planning, Land use

Identifiers: NTISHUDPDR

PB80-109234 NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01

Community Interdependence and Environmental Quality: Problems in Managing Non-Point Pollution

Minnesota Univ., St. Paul. Water Resources Research Center.*Office of Water Research and Technology, Washington, DC. (012009019)

Technical completion rept.
AUTHOR: Rickson, Roy E.; Ramsey, Charles E.; Nowak, Peter J.
G0471L2 F11: 13B, 68D, 91E GRAI8006
Nov 79 35p
Project: OWRT-A-032-MINN
Monitor: OWRT-A-032-MINN(1)
Prepared in cooperation with Iowa State Univ., Ames. Dept. of Sociology, and Griffith Univ., Nathan (Australia). School of Australian Environmental Studies.

Abstract: Implementing environmental goals in a region requires coordination of community efforts. When communities have different interest, coordination is difficult. Residents are likely to respond on the basis of residential self-interest rather than regional 'interests'. Public responses, are influenced by residential self-interest, knowledge and values, and the coordinating roles of local leaders. Two communities in a regional watershed were studied: one town and one rural. Data show that residential self-interest is important to public response, but its impact is limited by public knowledge and values.

Descriptors: *Water quality management, *Regional planning, Policies, Decision making, Conflicts, Communities, Urban areas, Rural areas, Attitudes, Citizen participation

Identifiers: NTISDIOWRT

PB80-116338 NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Volunteerism in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems: The OAR (Offender Aid and Restoration) Model and Its Implications for Future Planning

New York City Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. Research, Evaluation and Information Div. (062240000)
AUTHOR: Greene, Michael B.; Beatty, Karen; Brink, Sydney
C046474 Fld: 5K, 91C, 91K, 92C GRAI8006
Oct 79 168p
Monitor: 18

Abstract: In the report a review of the nature and extent of volunteerism in the juvenile and criminal justice systems is presented; Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR), a community-based volunteer program funded by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) is evaluated; and recommendations are made with regard to future planning and funding of volunteer programs.

Descriptors: *Criminal law, *Juvenile delinquency, *Citizen participation, Social services, Consulting services, Family relations, Social psychology, Specialized training, Experience, Recidivism, Supervision, Financing, Project planning, Demography

Identifiers: *Volunteers, Program evaluation, NTISSLRS

PB80-112816 NTIS Prices: PC A08/MF A01

Using New Governance Tools to Solve Local Government Problems, A Program of Research into Emerging Nonservice Approaches to Social Welfare and Community Development Problems, Summary Materials

SRI International, Menlo Park, CA. Center for Urban and Regional Policy.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Engineering and Applied Science. (0558/6007)

Summary rept.
AUTHOR: Waldhorn, Steven A.; Gollub, James O.; Benveniste, Dale R.; Fletcher, Thomas W.; Hentzell, Shirley W.
C0385C3 Fld: 5K, 92C, 91 GRAI8005
Jan 79 49p
Grant: NSF-DAR77-22258
Monitor: NSF/RA-790025
Prepared in cooperation with Urban Consortium for Technology Initiatives.

Abstract: The project focuses on the identification and assessment of emerging forms of governance categorized as nonservice approaches to urban and rural problems. These approaches are alike in that they involve neither the direct delivery of service nor major public investment. The six nonservice policy approaches--regulation and deregulation, tax policy change, private sector involvement, institutional reform, self-help, and legal advocacy--provide a continuum of tools that can both expand the policy space of local government and increase the overall resources that can be applied to achieving social welfare and community development objectives. Three exploratory studies are examined: nonservice approaches to neighborhood problems; nonservice approaches to social welfare problems; and citizen participation in nonservice planning.

Descriptors: *Local government, *Social services, Urban planning, Community development, Problem solving, Financing, Central city, Citizen participation, Government policies

Identifiers: NTISNSFRA

PB80-108111 NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Methods of Urban Impact Analysis. No. 2: Neighborhood Self-Help Development

American Univ., Washington, DC. Center for Public Policy.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research. (001686033)
AUTHOR: Greenberg, Edward; Leven, Charles L.; Little, James T.
3029494 Fil: 5K, 13B, 91E, 91G GRAI8004
Jan 79 55p
Monitor: HUD/PDR-365/2
Paper copy available from the Sup. of Docs., Stock number 023-000-00490-9

Abstract: The probable urban impacts of a neighborhood self - help program based on President Carter's National Urban Policy calling for a $15 million commitment to self - help programs are analyzed. The President's announcement recognized the role of neighborhood associations in housing and neighborhood revitalization, and it recommended funds for housing and revitalization projects in low - income areas. There are four possible ways to carry out the self - help programs -- neighborhood associations or organizations (NORG) which plan, coordinate, and lobby; NORG's which operate services and facilities in the neighborhood; NORG's that plan, provide services, and also own and operate residential and commercial property; and self - help efforts directed by individuals. Impacts on housing and neighborhood conditions, income and employment, population and residential assignment, and local fiscal conditions are calculated for targeted and nontargeted neighborhoods. It is concluded that the urban impacts of a self - help initiative almost surely would be positive and could be substantial if assistance were made available through some kind of neighborhood organization. The major effects felt in target areas themselves would be improvements in housing units and general neighborhood condition. Housing and neighborhoods in nontargeted areas would remain unchanged or improved, depending on the overall balance of supply and demand for housing units in the area. Impacts on income and employment would come almost entirely through job creation and would be positive although fairly modest. The designated amount of funds at $200,000 per NORG could not support more than about 75 NORG's nationally, with the result being that only about 8 to 15 cities could participate, assuming that more needy areas will require from 5 to 20 NORG's. Appendices provide supporting data, a bibliography, and a discussion of urban impact statements.

Descriptors: *Urban renewal, *Organizations, Citizen participation, Low income groups, Community development, Urban development, Economic impact

Identifiers: *Housing, NTISHUDPDR

PB80-109788 NTIS Prices: MF A01

Urban Observatory Research Reports

National League of Cities, Washington, DC.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC. (019360000)

Annotated bibliography
G0293P4 Fld: 5K, 5B, 91G, 88E GRAI8004
Mar 76 73
Monitor: HUD-0000243

Abstract: The reports listed and annotated in this bibliography are the products of research undertaken by the large city urban observatories during the period in which they were funded by HUD. Reports produced by these observatories since the termination of HUD support and reports prepared by the smaller city urban observatories are not included in this bibliography. The Urban Observatory Program, an effort to assist city officials in dealing with problems facing the nation's cities, is briefly described at the outset, and the urban observatories providing reports are listed. The bibliography is arranged topically according to the descriptor categories used in ''Urban Affairs Abstracts.'' Two categories, ''Citizen Attitudes'' and ''Urban Observatory Reports and Evaluations,'' have been added. Where appropriate, reports are listed under more than one descriptor category to reflect additional subject areas covered in the reports. Comparative studies undertaken by three or more observatories are listed in the areas of citizen participation, citizen attitudes, municipal finance, social indicators, substandard housing, manpower policies, housing policies, and regional economic analysis. Annotated reports are listed under the following topics: aging, citizen attitudes, citizen participation, city profiles, communications, community development, crime, criminal justice and law enforcement, demography, economic development, education, employment and labor, environment, finances, government, health, housing, indicators, land use and development, minorities, municipal administration, politics, public policy, public safety, public works, recreation and parks, social services, transportation, and urban observatory reports and evaluations.

Descriptors: *Urban planning, *Bibliographies, Citizen participation, Attitudes, Financing, Social indicators, Housing studies, Criminal justice, Education, Employment, Law enforcement, Economic development, Policies

Identifiers: NTISHUDPDR

PB80-109200 NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Urbanization and Water Quality Planning: The 208 Experience in Massachusetts

Massachusetts Univ., Amherst. Water Resources Research Center.*Office of Water Research and Technology, Washington, DC. (010574060)

Completion rept.
AUTHOR: Schwarz, Harry E.; Johnson, Brandon B.; Caiazzo, Robert J.; Pincus, Debra E.
G0293A2 Fld: 13B, 68D, 48B, 91A GRAI8004
Jan 79 146p
Rept No: PUB-104
Contract: DI-14-34-0001-8023
Project: OWRT-A-104-MASS
Monitor: OWRI-A-104-MASS(1)
Prepared in cooperation with Clark Univ., Worcester, MA. Environmental Affairs Program.

Abstract: The initial premise of this study was that the degree of urbanization in an area would affect the scope of the planning process, public participation in planning, and the plan itself. Three measures of urbanization were used in this study: the percentage of the region in urban land use; the proportion of the population served by sewers; and the population density. Each of these was an independent variable in assessing the inter-regional variation of attributes of the 208 plans and of the 208 planning process. It was found that the degree of urbanization does not appear to have been a significant factor in the 208 planning process.

Descriptors: *Water resources, *Urban planning, *Massachusetts, Citizen participation, Populations, Area, Sewers, Runoff, Sewage treatment, Urbanization, Assessments, Management

Identifiers: *Nonpoint sources, NTISDIOWRI

PB80-106743 NTIS Prices: PC A07/MF A01

Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management, Information/Education

Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, Boston. (
060799000)
G0193A4 Fld: 13B, 48B GRAI8003
1976 30p
Monitor: 18

Abstract: Public participation, as it developed in Massachusetts, was a part of the planning process for coastal zone management. Planning decisions, planning concepts and choosing among management alternatives were all public activities. The goal was to improve the plan by making program development a public process. Citizens and officials throughout Massachusetts were asked to lend their experience, knowledge, and concern to Massachusetts. The report describes the activities related to the planning process for the coastal zone.

Descriptors: *Coastal zone management, *Massachusetts, Citizen participation, Education, Project planning, Decision making, Government policies, Law(Jurisprudence), Continental shelves, Organizations, Publicity, Mass media

Identifiers: NTISSLLC

PB80-106008 NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Continuing Planning Process for Water Quality Management - The State of New Mexico

New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission, Santa Fe. (061700000)
G0192K3 Fld: 13B, 68D GRAI8003
Mar 76 55p
Monitor: 18

Abstract: The report describes the water policy objectives, the planning program elements, and the planning procedures for the state of New Mexico.

Descriptors: *Water quality management, *New Mexico, Project planning, Assessments, Citizen participation, Government policies, Standards, Legislation, Scheduling

Identifiers: NTISSLIC

PB80-105877 NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Lewiston Tomorrow, Inc, Final Report, Lewiston, Maine

Lewiston Tomorrow, Inc., ME.*Economic Development Administration, Washington, DC. Publications Div. (060928000)
G0125A2 Fld: 13B, 91J, 86K GRAI8002
Oct 79 23p
Monitor: EDA-79/0165

Abstract: Lewiston Tomorrow, a private, nonprofit development corporation now nearly 250 members strong, has participated in virtually every aspect of downtown revitalization. In close partnership with local government, it rallied the business community behind the City's successful application for an Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG). For the next four years, it will play a vital role in implementing a variety of programs to stimulate private reinvestment in downtown. Beyond that, Lewiston Tomorrow has proposed a long range strategy to restore the entire Central Business District to the thriving commercial and service center that once was 'Downstreet'. Specific elements and a detailed description of the Lewiston Tomorrow, Inc. development program, are contained in the report.

Descriptors: *Economic development, *Technical assistance, *Urban renewal, Urban planning, Citizen participation, Central city, Local government, Economic conditions, Renovating, Maine

Identifiers: Lewiston(Maine), NTISCOMEDA

PB80-105018 NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Environmental Impacts of International Civil Engineering Projects and Practices

American Society of Civil Engineers, New York.*Agency for International Development, Washington, DC. (001646000)
AUTHOR: Gunnerson, Charles G.; Kalbermatten, John M.
PB244163 Fld: 13B, 50B GRAI7926
c1978 264p
Monitor: 18
Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) National Convention Held at San Francisco, CA. on October 17-21, 1977. Sponsored in part by Agency for International Development, Washington, DC.
Paper copy available from American Society of Civil Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017.

Abstract: The document reports on a workshop which was convened to identify factors leading to program successes and failures in international civil engineering. Emphasized are public participation, economic measures, public health, environmentalism, and appropriate technology. The workshop was organized around two sessions. The first session was devoted generally to case studies presented by practicing engineers. The case studies included transportation, impoundment, irrigation, water supply, and waste disposal. The second session concentrated on discussions of socioeconomic and environmental considerations and their impact on civil engineering.

Descriptors: *Civil engineering, *Environmental impacts, Citizen participation, Economic factors, Public health, Technology, Transportation, Irrigation, Water supply, Waste disposal, Developing countries, Social effect

Identifiers: Developing country application, Case studies, Environment management, NTISAIDOSI

PB-300 662/4ST NTIS Prices: MF A01

The Southwest Public Forum on Appropriate Science. Volume III. Appendixes

Texas Univ. at San Antonio. Center for Studies in Business, Economics and Human Resources.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Engineering and Applied Science. (048740012)

Final rept.
AUTHOR: Furino, Antonio; Wadsworth, Richard S.; Rodriguez, Gene Jr; Smith, Sarah
PB2434B2 Fld: 5A, 91 GRAI7926
Dec 78 96p
Grant: NSF-ISP78-22990
Monitor: NSF/RA-790005B
See also Volume 2, PB-300 531.
Also available in set of 3 reports PC E09, PB-300 529-SET.

Abstract: The appendices include a small groups participation matrix composed of research processes to assist AT activities, housing and community design, energy, agriculture and food supply, health, education, environment and waste, economics, social issues, business, and industry. Problem areas and researchable AT applications are considered for each of these topics. The remaining appendices include a list of participants and the workbook used at the regional forum. The five participating states are Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Descriptors: *Technology assessment, *Southwest Region (United States), *Meetings, Government policies, Citizen participation, Research, Technological intelligence, Technology transfer, Farm processing, Community development, Energy, Health, Education, Waste disposal, Commerce

Identifiers: Research and development, Housing, NTISNSFRA

PB-300 532/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01

The Southwest Public Forum on Appropriate Science. Volume II. Proceedings

Texas Univ. at San Antonio. Center for Studies in Business, Economics and Human Resources.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Engineering and Applied Science. (048/40012)

Final rept.
AUTHOR: Furino, Antonio; Wadsworth, Richard S.; Rodriguez, Gene Jr; Smith, Sarah
P243481 Fld: 5A, 91 GRAI7926
Dec 78 242p
Grant: NSF-ISP78-22990
Monitor: NSF/RA-790005A
See also Volume 1, PB-300 530, and Volume 3, PB-300 532.
Also available in set of 3 reports PC E09, PB-300 529-SET.

Abstract: The Proceedings consist of preforum workshops of five states and forum presentations of papers on selected areas of AT applications, panel presentations, small group sessions, and written comments. Some of the areas of consideration by the preforum workshops representing the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas involve institutional and cultural barriers to AT, research opportunities, marketing AT, problem areas unique to certain states, and suggested policy initiatives for NSF. Papers on AT applications are concerned with energy, food production, housing, and waste. Topics of notebook pullouts include problem applications needing attention, research processes to assist AT activities, barriers to AT applicatons, and ways to overcome them. The proceedings also include a position paper of the New Mexico Council on them. The proceedings also include a position paper of the New Mexico Council on Sustainable Growth and Appropriate Development.

Descriptors: *Technology assessment, *Southwest Region(United States), *Meetings, Government policies, Citizen participation, Research, Culture(Social sciences), Technological intelligence, Technology transfer, Farm processing, Energy, Waste disposal, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

Identifiers: Research and development, Housing, NTISNSFRA

PB-300 531/1ST NTIS Prices: PC A11/MF A01

The Southwest Public Forum on Appropriate Science. Volume I. Summary

Texas Univ. at San Antonio. Center for Studies in Business, Economics and Human Resources.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Engineering and Applied Science. (048740012)

Final rept.
AUTHOR: Furino, Antonio; Wadsworth, Richard S.; Rodriguez, Gene Jr; Smith, Sarah
P2434A4 Fld: 5A, 91 GRAI7926
Dec 78 67p
Grant: NSF-ISP78-22990
Monitor: NSF/RA-790005
See also Volume 2, PB-300 531.
Also available in set of 3 reports PC E09, PB-300 529-SET.

Abstract: The accomplishments of the Southwest Public Forum on Appropriate Technology (AT) are briefly reviewed. In addition to the general goals of the public forum to facilitate participation by members of the public in the formulation, development, and conduct of federal programs, the report outlines objectives specific to the NSF mandate and southwest regions. An approach to insure the attainment of these objectives is presented. Included in a summary of the proceedings are areas of AT applications, research opportunities in AT, and barriers to AT applications. Major findings are described as tentative and suggestive of consideration for further research. They involve the identification of appropriate technologists, value premises, availability of information, communication among AT-related groups, financial support, demonstration projects, and federal participation. A list of recommendations is presented which reflects what the authors perceive to be the more pressing issues regarding the NSF contribution and support to AT. The states participating in the forum are Arkansas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

Descriptors: *Technology assessment, *Southwest Region(United States), *Meetings, Government policies, Citizen participation, Objectives, Research, Technological intelligence, Technology transfer, Publicity, Recommendations, Financing

Identifiers: Research and development, NTISNSFRA

PB-300 530/3ST NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Improving Municipal Productivity in Washington, D.C. Neighborhoods: A Case Study

District of Columbia Office of Budget and Management Systems, Washington, DC. Resource Management Improvement Div.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC. Office of Policy Development and Research.

Final rept.
AUTHOR: Niles, John; Lee, Doug; Hansan, Ethel; Stripling, Mike; Bonner, Larry
PB242352 FIS: 5I, 13B, 91A, 91E, 70G GRAI7926
Nov 78 244p
Contract: H-24833G
Monitor: HUD-0000403

Abstract: The neighborhood services improvement project (NSIP) was designed to demonstrate how a comprehensive, integrated use of citizen and employee participation, industrial engineering, and project management can improve productivity in ongoing municipal services affecting the physical condition of residential areas in Washington, D.C. Project objectives were to improve the physical condition of selected test areas, to increase resident satisfaction with the physical conditions of the neighborhoods and with government services affecting neighborhood appearance, and to increase productivity in government services which affect physical conditions in neighborhoods. The target area encompassed 15 miles of streets, 8,000 housing units, and 26,000 persons. Analysis of data from various sources indicated that litter reduction should receive project priority, and NSIP staff prepared a series of plans for implementing productivity improvements in services involving litter control. The plans utilized only existing resources, and the NSIP team worked with employees and supervisors in the field to implement the experimental changes. The project increased street - sweeping productivity by 42 percent, devised a system through which the dirtiest alleys were swept more often, and decreased the time of violation abatement for improper trash containers in multifamily and single - family dwellings through increased inspection. The abandoned car removal program was strengthened through faster police response. Communication with citizens resulted in community cleanup campaigns, understanding and support for scheduled cleaning programs, and expressions of appreciation by citizens to workers. Test - site residents indicated more satisfaction with street and alley cleaning and with the reduced litter seen in private yards. These improvments were not observed in neighborhoods with no NSIP activity.

Descriptors: *District of Columbia, *Productivity, Services, Citizen participation, Garbage disposal, Refuse disposal, Sanitary engineering, Cleaning, Industrial engineering, Project management, Participative management

Identifiers: *Municipal services, Housing, NTISHUDPDR

PB-300 194/8ST NTIS Prices: PC A11/MF A01

Improving Productivity of Neighborhood Services: A Washington, D.C. Case Study

SRI International, Menlo Park, CA. Center for Urban and Regional Policy.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC. Office of Policy Development and Research.

Executive summary and assessment
AUTHOR: Waldhorn, Steven A.
PB82237? PIS: 5I, 13B, 70G, 91A, 91E GRAI7926
Feb 79 28p
Monitor: HUD-0000402

Abstract: The Washington, D.C., neighborhood services improvement project (NSIP) increased productivity of environmental services (street cleaning, litter collection, and housing inspection) in a target inner - city neighborhood of 26,000 persons in northwest Washington. Citizen participation helped increase the efficiency and effectiveness of neighborhood waste collection and antilitter efforts. Citizen participation processes were used to identify problems in service delivery and create an informed constituency to support necessary reforms. NSIP's collaborative approach involved both managers and employees from departments affected by reform efforts; this helped ensure their support. A demonstration approach using field testing of proposed initiatives addressed service delivery problems. Various data available in a local government setting were used by staff to diagnose problems in service delivery and to evaluate the impact of reforms. Project accomplishments over a 2 - year period included the following: street - cleaning efficiency improved 42 percent, frequency of street cleaning doubled, frequency of alley cleaning increased 120 percent; median time to serve housing violation notices decreased from 3 weeks to 1 week, compliance time for health code violations decreased by 50 percent, resident practices contributing to litter were reduced substantially, community support for tough trash control regulations increased, and citizen pride in the neighborhood increased from 39 percent to 59 percent. No special operations personnel or capital equipment was added to the target neighborhood, and costs of analytic staff, clerical support, and consultants for direct service improvements totalled about $37,000. The NSIP experience suggests that local government services can be improved through coordinated use of analytical techniques, citizen participation processes, and collaboration with managment and employees in service bureaucracies. Project improvements are being implemented citywide. (Author abstract modified).

Descriptors: *District of Columbia, *Productivity, Citizen participation, Services, Garbage disposal, Refuse disposal, Sanitary engineering, Cleaning

Identifiers: *Municipal services, Housing, NTISHUDPDR

PB-300 193/0ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Interjurisdictional Policymakers Workshop. A Learning Package About Interjurisdictional Policy Management for Elected Appointed and Citizen Leaders

Connecticut Univ., Storrs, CT. Inst. of Public Service.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC.
AUTHOR: Fisher, Vinton D.; Brown, F. Gerald; Fisher, Sandra H.; Saunders, Robert; Proctor, Patrick
PB242381 Fld: 5I, 5D, 92A, 91, 70F, 43 GRAI7926
Aug 77 243p
Monitor: HUD-0000303

Abstract: The Interjurisdictional Policy Makers Workshop (IPMW) is one of two learning packages developed by the University of Connecticut's Institute of Public Service for elected, appointed, career, and citizen policymakers, and students wanting to study and solve policy management problems in an interjurisdictional setting. Created under HUD sponsorship for the National Training and Development Service, IPMW is a problem clarification and problem solving package enabling participants, drawn from diverse roles, agencies, and jurisdictions, to identify difficulties, learn skills, and develop plans to help solve problems. IPMW has four aspects -- preworkshop preparation, the IPMW event, evaluation, and followthrough. The learning objectives (primarily conflict management, consensus building, and problemsolving) are reflected in the package's 10 modules. Each module has its own learning objectives, learning events, rationale, training instructions, materials requirements, lecture suggestions, worksheets, and reading assignments. Modular learning objectives include helping participants deal with changing interjurisdictional environments in terms of personal and professional views, helping them perceive and appreciate relationships between personal values and regional issues and acceptable solutions, and encouraging them to discover ways to move diverse groups of individuals toward agreement on common goals. Instructions for planning and implementing IPMW, a case study of the Hartford, Conn., IPMW workshop, a glossary, appendices containing a bibliography, exhibits for the Hartford study, and workshop evaluation forms are also included.

Descriptors: *Management, *Instructional materials, *Meetings, Public administration, Problem solving, Policies

Identifiers: *Policy making, Conflict, NTISHUDPDN

PB-300 181/5ST NTIS Prices: PC A11/MF A01

Citizen Participation for Urban Management. Modules 1 - 3

Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH. Mershon Center for Education in National Security.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research.

Instructor's manual
AUTHOR: Benson, Jonathon L.; Burgess, Philip M.; Conway, Richard A.; James, Thomas E.; Slonaker, Lawrence L.
F2423A4 Fli: 5I, 5D, 92A, 43, 70F, 91 GRAI7926
Aug 77 283p
Monitor: HUD-0000299

Abstract: A leader's manual and module participant manuals are provided for a curriculum dealing with the design and implementation of alternative forms of citizen participation in local government decisionmaking. The curriculum is intended for the following personnel: (1) top level, inservice management, who are intimately involved in legislative and administrative policymaking; (2) inservice middle management, involved in planning and implementation; and (3) preservice, in graduate programs in public administration, urban affairs, or political science. The curriculum is divided into the following three major modules which, though related, can be presented independently: (1) ''An Overview of Citizen Participation,'' which provides an overview of some of the issues in citizen participation; (2) ''Communicating With Citizens,'' which covers problems and issues affecting meaningful communication with citizens by government officials; and (3) ''Citizen Participation Mechanisms,'' which examines the advantages and disadvantages of different citizen participation strategies, how these strategies relate to functions of citizen participation, and what major problems or issues are involved in the implementation of these strategies. The leader's manual discusses time parameters for the major sections of each module, suggests teaching methodology for each content segment, and presents a strategy for a preworkshop needs assessment and content preference. The informational content of each module is provided in a manual for each participant. A bibliography is furnished for the entire curriculum, and footnotes are included for each module manual.

Descriptors: *Local government, *Citizen participation, *Manuals, *Urban planning, Decision making, Government policies, Management, Public administration, Instructional materials, Political science

Identifiers: Curricula, NTISHUDPDR

PB-300 180/7ST NTIS Prices: PC A13/MF A01

The Future of South Dakota Program

South Dakota Univ., Vermillion. Business Research Bureau.*South Dakota State Planning Bureau, Pierre.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC.*Old West Regional Commission, Washington, DC. (0139950l4)

Evaluation rept.
AUTHOR: Bergman, William H.
P241204 Fld: 5D, 91H, 43B, 86B GRAI7926
1978 137p
Monitor: 18
Sponsored in part by South Dakota State Planning Bureau, Pierre, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC., and Old West Regional Commission, Washington, DC.

Abstract: The Future of South Dakota Program has been described as a program designed to involve the citizens of South Dakota in advising their state government on long-term goals and policies for the future of the state. It is designed to find out how South Dakotans think and feel about the kind of life they want for themselves and the next generation in South Dakota. The development of a plan for the future requires the determination of goals toward which to plan and these goals should be based on choices reflecting the value judgments and priorities of the citizens of South Dakota. A variety of support mechanisms were employed in bringing into focus the goals for tomorrow. These included such activities as a one-hour TV 'Kick-off Program' aired over all television stations in South Dakota. Other orientation, awareness, and working session activities included TV, radio, and newspaper publicity and spot Public Service announcements; publications included the 48-page multi-color Choices for the Future of South Dakota booklet and a multi-color 12 page condensation of the same material; six Regional meetings - one in each of the Planning and Development Districts; and two State Conferences.

Descriptors: *Planning, *State government, *South Dakota, Objectives, Citizen participation, Publicity, Coordination

Identifiers: NTISCOMOWR, NTISHUDPCD

PB-299 743/5ST NTIS Prices: PC A07/MF A01

Capacity Building: Index to Methods and Documents

Real Estate Research Corp. Chicago, IL. Public Affairs Counseling Div.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC. Office of Policy Development and Research.
PB231363 Fld: 5A, 5B, 70B, 88E GRAI7925
Jun 77 81p
Monitor: HUD/PDR-241/5
Paper copy available from the Sup. of Docs., Stock number 023-000-00410-1.

Abstract: Capacity building methods and approaches of special interest to local governments are the focus of this index to methods and documents, a companion report to two other volumes resulting from the 18-month demonstration program initiated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to explore ways local governments can improve their overall management capability. To assist readers in identifying methods or documents of interest, the index is divided into two sections: (1) subject index, organizing methods and documents according to general management topics addressed in the demonstration program such as capital improvements programming and citizen participation; and (2) project index, describing methods and documents produced by each capacity building project. Sample entries from both indexes are included. Sixty-one topics are encompassed by the subject index. The project index is organized by State.

Descriptors: *Indexes(Documentation), *Management methods, Project management, Capital, Citizen participation, Fixed investments, Local government

Identifiers: NTISHUDPDR

PB-300 086/6ST NTIS Prices: MF A01

Urban Observatory Program. Annotated Bibliography of Reports Available From NTIS

National League of Cities Washington, DC. U.S. Conference of Mayors,*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC. Office of Policy Development and Research.
P2312L1 Fld: 5B, 5K, 88B, 91E GRAI7925
May 74 27p
Monitor: HUD-0000067

Abstract: Abstracts of 77 reports written by Urban Observatories across the country, available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), are arranged topically according to descriptor categories used in the National League of Cities / United States Conference of Mayors ''Urban Affairs Abstractor.'' Each report is identified by title, date of publication, number of pages, NTIS order number, and price. Reports are grouped in the following alphabetically arranged categories: aging, citizen attitudes and participation, communication, community development, education, environment, financing, housing, indicators, law, land use and development, minorities, municipal administration, public policy and safety, social services, and transportation. Included are all reports by Urban Observatories which were available from NTIS through April 1974. No index is provided.

Descriptors: *Bibliographies, *Urban planning, Urban areas, Attitudes, Citizen participation, Community development, Land use, Social services, Minority groups, Policies, Transportation, Local government

Identifiers: NTISHUDPDR

PB-300 056/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Process Design Manual: Municipal Sludge Landfills

SCS Engineers, Reston, VA.*Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Office of Technology Transfer.*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste. (057087000)

AUTHOR: Walsh, Jim

P222474 Fld: 13B, 68C*, 91A* GRAI7924

Oct 78 331p*

Contract: EPA-68-01-4625

Monitor: EPA/530/SW-705

Abstract: This manual provides general guidance and a source of information to be used in the planning, design, and operation of a landfill receiving municipal wastewater treatment plant sludge. Major alternative sludge landfilling methods are identified and described. Guidance is given on the selection of the landfilling method which is best suited for a given combination of sludge characteristics and site conditions. For each landfilling method, the following features are addressed: public participation program, site selection, design, operation, monitoring, completed site, management, and costs.

Descriptors: *Sludge disposal, *Solid waste disposal, *Sewage disposal, *Sanitary landfills, *Manuals, Design, Citizen participation, Site surveys, Planning, Monitoring, Management, Cost analysis

Identifiers: *Sewage sludge, Land disposal, NTISEPAORD, NTISEPASW

PB-299 675/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A15/MF A01

Quantitative Situational Analysis, A Planning Tool for Water Resource Managers

Purdue Univ., Lafayette, IN. Water Resources Research Center.*Office of Water Research and Technology, Washington, DC.

Technical rept.
AUTHOR: Nicholson, Heather Johnston; Castore, Carl H.
P2222K1 Fld: 13B, 91A, 68D, 68E GRAI7924
Mar 79 199p
Rept No: TR-120
Contract: DI-14-34-0001-6202
Project: OWRT-C-7005(6202)
Monitor: OWRT-C-7005(6202) (9)

Abstract: A planning methodology is developed which provides for the water resource managers and decision makers a procedure for structuring and quantifying public input into water resources management decisions. The method referred to as Quantitative Situational Analysis provides an opportunity to assess and predict the response of public officials, intensely interested groups, and the general public to a technology innovation which may be of a controversial nature. The procedure is especially adapted to those decisions involving low-risk-high-consequence technology. The report discusses the theoretical basis for the method and then develops three case studies involving low-risk-high-consequence technologies. One is the siting of a nuclear power plant, using the Bailly plant, to be located on Lake Michigan. Another is the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act and the public's perception of its importance and adequacy. The third is the local people's reaction to the U.S. Air Force's decisions to dispose of 2.3 million gallons of herbicide 'Orange' on some Federal land in Utah. Results of each of these case studies are presented.

Descriptors: *Water resource, *Management, Technology innovation, Decision making, Nuclear power plants, Potable water, Herbicides, Defoliants, Air force operations, Risk, Chlorine organic compounds, Citizen participation

Identifiers: Case studies, Bailly nuclear power plant, Orange herbicides, NTISDIOWRT

PB-299 116/4ST NTIS Prices: PC A09/MF A01

A Screening Model for Plan Formulation in Southeastern New England. Volume II, Part V. Perspectives and Tools for Coping with Sociotechnical Engineering Systems

Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. Dept. of Civil Engineering.*Office of Water Research and Technology, Washington, DC. (220 010)

Research rept.
AUTHOR: West, Stanley A.; Spencer, James C.
PB221463 Fld: 13B, 43B, 68D, 91H, 43 GRAI7924
Jun 77 162p
Rept No: R77-20
Contract: DI-14-31-0001-4236
Project: OWRT-C-5241(4236)
Monitor: OWRT-C-5241(4236)(1)-VOL-2
See also Volume 1, PB-298 491, and Volume 3, PB-298 493.
Also available in set of 3 reports PC E12, PB-298 490-SET.

Abstract: The role of the planner in water resources development and related land use is changing from one where planning is conducted in an objective and scientific manner to one where planning is facilitated by soliciting public involvement. Two of the basic limitations of systems analysis which limit its use for planning human societies are: (1) the systems are of little use in formulating a precise, operational problem statement, and (2) the system methods do not aid human judgement. A discussion on human judgment includes recent developments such as the use of computer tools to aid learning and enable users to have new insights. Engineering problems necessitating the exercise of judgment are the inherently sociotechnical problems transcending the technical demands of purely physical systems, and problems dealing with physical systems for which no single solution is possible.

Descriptors: *Land use, *Water resources, *Regional planning, Citizen participation, Social welfare, Mathematical models, Systems analysis, Management

Identifiers: New England, NTISDIOWRT

PB-298 492/0ST NTIS Prices: PC A08/MF A01

Houston Conference On the Revitalization of the Inner City, Held at Houston, Texas on May 5-6, 1978

Texas Historical Commission, Austin.*Economic Development Administration, Washington, DC. Publications Div.
PB298471 Fld: 13B, 91G GRAI7923
Aug 79 25p
Grant: EDA-08-6-27556
Monitor: EDA-79-0135

Abstract: A Conference on the Revitalization of the Inner City was a community effort. The conference fulfilled an important task and satisfied the major goals of its sponsors. It provided a forum for discussing redevelopment of Houston's inner city. The Foundation and the Commission involvement with revitalization proposed the conference to help educate those involved with revitalization by providing concrete examples of successful projects in Houston and other cities, and consequently serve as a catalyst for solving the city's problems. The revitalization process required a cooperative effort between government, private enterprise and Houston citizens.

Descriptors: *Economic development, *Technical assistance, *Urban renewal, Central city, Project management, Cooperation, Coordination, Urban planning, Local government, Neighborhoods, Citizen participation, Texas

Identifiers: Houston(Texas), NTISCOMEDA

PB-298 906/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Partnerships for Neighborhood Preservation: A Citizen's Handbook

Institute of Man and Science, Rensselaerville, NY.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC.*Pennsylvania Dept. of Community Affairs, Harrisburg.
AUTHOR: Cohen, Rick
PB298202 Fli: 5K, 92C, 91 GRAI7923
Dec 78 219p
Grant: HUD-B-76-SI-42-0001
Monitor: 18
Prepared by Cohen (Rick) and Associates, Hoboken, NJ. Sponsored in part by Pennsylvania Dept. of Community Affairs, Harrisburg.

Abstract: The handbook is one of several substantial outcomes of the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs' Neighborhood Preservation Support System (NPSS). This new effort was DCA's recognition of the importance of neighborhoods in urban life. Cities cannot survive without a range of strong neighborhoods, yet during DCA's long history of urban renewal activities the Department had not dealt with neighborhoods. A decision was made to change the utilization of some of the Department's 1976-77 housing and development funds. In addition, a strong supplement of technical assistance was programmed for municipal governments and neighborhood groups involved in revitalizing neighborhoods. This process, would be more than just a physical rehabilitation of the neighborhood's houses. It would involve an assessment of the social and economic needs of the neighborhood as well as providing a base of overall physical improvement. Development of a strong neighborhood group to aid in identifying and planning the preservation activities is the fourth and most important element in the process. A strong focus was to be placed on creating 'partnerships' with neighborhood groups, the municipal government, and private market forces in a flexible coalition, assisting one another in preservation activities.

Descriptors: *Urban development, *Neighborhoods, *Pennsylvania, Citizen participation, Local government, State government, Communities, Project planning, Evaluation

Identifiers: NTISSLLC

PB-298 676/8ST NTIS Prices: PC A10/MF A01

Emerging Problems of Citizen Participation

West Virginia Coll. of Graduate Studies, Institute. (056 961 000)
AUTHOR: Cupps, D. Stephen
P2061A2 Fld: 5A, 6E, 44R, 91 GRAI7923
1977 10
Monitor: 18
Pub. in Public Administration Review v37 n5 p478-487 Oct 77.

Abstract: Problems associated with the growth of the citizen participation and public interest movements are analyzed. Despite impressive accomplishments, the public interest movement carries with it a number of disquieting trends with implications for administrators at every level of government. It is argued that citizen groups, environmentalists, and consumers sometimes pressure agencies to act precipitously in behalf of the public, that administrators should not give way to the temptation to ignore long-range, less visible, problems which may actually be of greater significance than highly publicized issues, and that the administrator's goal should be a creative blend of considered professional judgment, an effective program implementation strategy, and adequate opportunities for citizen participation. By ignoring cost-benefit calculations, public interest advocates greatly oversimplify complex issues. For example, occupational health and safety disputes are described as choices between the pursuit of industry profits at the workers' expense, on the one hand, and freedom from exposure to any levels of potentially hazardous substances on the other. For the policymaker, however, the question is not whether to be concerned with public health, but rather how much it will cost and how much we are willing to pay, in terms of values, goals, and policies.

Descriptors: *Benefit cost analysis, *Health planning, Cost effectiveness, Data analysis, Data processing systems, Data processing, Guidelines, Health care costs, Health care, Measurement, Methodology, Policies, Political science, Quality assurance

Identifiers: HRP/RA, HRP/ZZ, HRP/AA, HRP/QACA, HRP/DEC, HRP/EJA, HRP/TBCEA, HRPGEO/YNO, HRPOCC/XZ, Reprints, *Citizen participation, Administration, NTISHRAVHP

HRP-0028529/6ST NTIS Price: Not Available NTIS

Public Administration Review. Volume 35. Special Issue. Public Management Assistance, A Developing Dialogue

American Society for Public Administration, Washington, DC.*National Sciences Foundation, Washington, DC. Engineering and Applied Science.
AUTHOR: Waldo, Dwight
P1893K1 Fld: 5A, 70F GRAI7921
cDec 75 134p
Grant: NSF-ISP76-00082
Monitor: NSF/PA/G-75/074

Abstract: The report assesses intergovernmental relations with respect to policy management assistance. The issue includes conceptional perspective papers, papers written by federal government representatives, perspectives from state and local governments, and third party perspectives.

Descriptors: *Public administration, *Government policies, *Coordination, *Management, National government, Periodicals, State government, Local government, Cooperation, Resource allocation, Project management, Decision making, Leadership, Organization theory, Citizen participation, Evaluation

Identifiers: *Interagency coordination, Needs assessment, Governmental role, Program management, NTISNSFRA

PB-297 752/8ST NTIS Prices: PC A07/MF A01

The Umbrella Planning Commission: A Model for Integrating Local Development Planning and Decision-Making

Georgia Planning Association, Inc., Atlanta.*Economic Development Administration, Washington, DC. Office of Economic Research.

Final rept.
PB295871 FLI: 13B, 91H, 86K GRAI7921
Aug 78 63p
Grant: EDA-OER-576-G-77-21
Project: EDA-OER-99-7-13383
Monitor: EDA/OER-79/060

Abstract: The document presents a planning model for use by local governments in coordinating the economic, social and physical development objectives of the community. To effectively integrate and coordinate the planning, development, and decision-making activities of the local government with other local agencies and organizations are examined. The planning model was developed after reviewing the literature and taking an inventory of local agency structures and activities in Georgia. Personal interviews were conducted in Cherokee County, Georgia, with representatives of local governments, special authorities, business and citizen organizations, and public utilities authorities in order to test the model and lay the ground work for its future implementation. Findings indicate that a full implementation of the model is recommended. Also recommended is a study of the courts and their involvement in local planning and zoning matters.

Descriptors: *Economic development, *Community development, *Planning, Local government, Coordination, Decision making, Organizations, Citizen participation, Interviews, Management planning, Georgia

Identifiers: Cherokee County(Georgia), NTISCOMEDA

PB-297 478/OST NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Areawide Waste Treatment and Water Quality Management Planning. Appendix G. Public Participation and Planning Coordination: A Process Report

Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission, Carbondale, IL.**Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission, Harrisburg.*Environmental Protection Agency, Chicago, IL. Region V.

Final rept.
PB295C3 Fld: 13B, 68D, 91A, 91H GRAI7920
Nov 78 111p
Rept No: GERPDC-78-500
Grant: EPA-P-005225-01
Monitor: 18
Prepared in cooperation with Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission, Harrisburg. See also PB-297 025; and Appendix F, PB-297 040.

Abstract: The Public Participation and Planning Coordination: A Process Report is Appendix G of the Areawide Waste Treatment and Water Quality Management Plan for Southern Illinois. TheReport was prepared under Section 208 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. It addresses the participation of the public in the formulation of the areawide waste treatment and water quality management plan for Southern Illinois. The impact of public participation on the Plan is identified, documented, and assessed in this Report.

Descriptors: *Water quality management, *Illinois, Citizen participation, Publicity, Communication, Regional planning, Management planning, Water pollution, Regulations, Objectives

Identifiers: *Water pollution abatement, *Southern Region(Illinois), NTISGRPDC, NTISEPAR5A

PB-297 041/6ST NTIS Prices: PC A06/MF A01

Areawide Waste Treatment and Water Quality Management Plan for Southern Illinois

Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission, Carbondale, IL.**Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission, Harrisburg.*Environmental Protection Agency, Chicago, IL. Region V.

Final rept.
PB-294K3 Fld: 13B, 68D, 91H GRAI7920
Nov 78 79p
Rept No: GERPDC-78-483
Grant: EPA-P-005225-01
Monitor: 18
Prepared in cooperation with Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission, Harrisburg. Area 208 Water Quality Management Plan Recommendations for the Illinois Counties of Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, Pope, Saline, and Williamson. See also PB-297 026 thru PB-297 041.

Abstract: The Areawide Waste Treatment and Water Quality Management Plan for Southern Illinois was prepared under Section 208 of the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P. L. 92-500). This document summarizes the project results and plan recommendations identified within the technical documents comprising the following appendices: A-1 Report on Point Sources of Pollution in Southern Illinois 208 Area; A-2 Municipal Wastewater Needs and Capital Scheduling; B-1 Nonpoint Sources of Water Pollution in the 208 Area; B-2 Pollution Sources: Agriculture; B-3 Rural Sewage in the 208 Area; B-4 Water Quality Investigations in Cedar Lake Part 1, Water Quality Investigations in Rend Lake Part 2; B-5 The Restoration and Maintenance of High Quality Water; B-6 Land Use in the 208 Area; C-1 Energy Report: Evaluation of Areawide Coal Production and Future Projections; C-2 Geology of the Coal-Mining Portion of the Southern Illinois 208 Area and Its Applications to Water Quality Problems; C-3 Summary; *C-3 Technical Report for the Southern Illinois 208 Mine Wastes Control Program; C-4 The 208 Macroinvertebrate Study Report: The Effects of Acid Mine Drainage on Mean Species in Six Southern Illinois Streams; D Areawide Management Strategy for Water Quality; F Environmental Assessment; G Public Participation and Planning Coordination: A Process Report.

Descriptors: *Sewage treatment, *Water quality management, *Illinois, Citizen participation, Mining, Agricultural wastes, Regional planning, Construction, Forestry, Rural areas, Sewage disposal, Salt water intrusion, Ground water, Crude oil, Natural gas, Stream pollution, Recommendations, Financing, Land use, Residues, Degradation, Channel improvements

Identifiers: *Southern Region(Illinois), Point sources, Nonpoint sources, Silviculture, NTISGERPDC, NTISEPAELA

PB-297 025/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01

Reports of the United States Public Consultation Panels to the Pollution from Land Use Activities Reference Group

International Joint Commission-United States and Canada, Windsor (Ontario). Pollution from Land Use Activities Reference Group.*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

Final rept.
P17?2H4 Fld: 13B, 8H, 68D, 48G GRAI7920
Mar 78 174p
[illegible]lo: IJC/PLUARG-79/09
[illegible]: 18
Sp[illegible]d in part by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

Abstract: Early in 1977, PLUARG (Pollution from Land Use Activities Reference Group) began a program of public information and public consultation, leading to the establishment of 17 citizen panels. Each panel prepared and submitted a document to PLUARG presenting conclusions and recommendations for remedial measures to correct nonpoint source pollution problems in the Great Lakes Basin. Each panel considered the PLUARG reference, major associated issues and possible remedial measures and identified remedial action most practical from a social, economic and environmental perspective.

Descriptors: *Land use, *Watersheds, *Great Lakes, *Water pollution abatement, Public opinion, Sources, Citizen participation, Recommendations, Drainage, Management, Water pollution control, Social effect, Economic impact, Environmental impacts, United States

Identifiers: International Field Year for the Great Lakes, *Nonpoint sources, NTISSIJC, NIISEPAG

PB-296 846/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A08/MF A01

Reports of the Canadian Public Consultation Panels to the Pollution from Land Use Activities Reference Group

International Joint Commission-United States and Canada, Windsor (Ontario). Pollution from Land Use Activities Reference Group.
P179283 Fld: 13B, 8H, 68D, 48G GRAI7920
Mar 78 137p
Monitor: 18

Abstract: PLUARG (Pollution from Land Use Activities Reference Group) was established by the Governments of the United States and Canada through a reference to the International Joint Commission under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1972. The PLUARG reference deals with non-point source pollution and its effect on Great Lakes Water Quality. The boundary waters of the Great Lakes System are being polluted by land drainage (including ground and surface runoff and sediments) from agriculture, forestry, urban and industrial land development, recreational and park land development, utility and transportation systems and natural sources. It this is true by what causes, and in what localities is the pollution taking place.

Descriptors: *Land use, *Watersheds, *Great Lakes, *Water pollution abatement, Industries, Public opinion, Citizen participation, Recommendations, Drainage, Management, Water pollution control, Sludge disposal, Runoff, Forest land, Mining, Recreation, Urban areas, Agriculture, Education, Canada

Identifiers: International Field Year for the Great Lakes, Nonpoint sources, NTISSTIJC

PB-296 845/1ST NTIS Prices: PC A07/MF A01

Partnerships for Neighborhood Preservation: a Citizen's Handbook

Pennsylvania Dept. of Community Affairs, Harrisburg. Neighborhood Preservation Support System.**Institute on Man and Science, Rensselaerville, NY.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC.
AUTHOR: Cohen, Rick
PB1785C4 Fld: 5K, 91, 43B GRAI7920
Dec 78 221p
Rept No: PADCA-79/01/214
Grant: HUD-B-76-SI-42-0001
Monitor: 18
Prepared in cooperation with Institute on Man and Science, Rensselaerville, NY., and Cohen (Rick) and Associates, Hoboken, NJ.

Abstract: The Handbook is an outcome of the State's Innovative Projects Program begun in 1977 to test various State roles in local preservation and community organization. The volume takes the reader through the neighborhood preservation process, including discussions on the importance of the process itself; the role of organizations and of partnerships; analyzing neighborhood settings; and evaluating preservation programs. It also gives an indication of the variety of supportive programs possible in the fields of housing, economic development and social services. Emphasizing the importance of community partnerships, the book is especially useful to citizens' groups, government officials and employees, private financial and business leaders and neighborhood activists.

Descriptors: *Community development, *Neighborhoods, Urban renewal, Local government, Financing, Requirements, Residential buildings, Social services, Organizing, Pennsylvania

Identifiers: NTISPADCA

PB-296 648/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A10/MF A01

Institutional Aspects of Wastewater Management: The Boston Case Study

Urban Systems Research and Engineering, Inc., Cambridge, MA.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC.*Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, DC.*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.*Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC.

Final rept.
AUTHOR: Hudson, James F.; Weinstein, Sarah; Deese, Patricia S.; Collins, Bert; Madsen, Carol
PB178404 Fld: 13B, 68D, 91A GRAI7920
1 Jan 79 367p
Contract: E07AC015
Monitor: NSF/PRA/CEQ-7AC015
See also PB-259 582. Sponsored in part by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC., and Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC. Portions of this document are not fully legible.

Abstract: The objective of the study was to examine recent operation of EPA's Construction Grants Program, using the Boston Metropolitan Area as a case study, with a view toward developing recommendations for possible actions at the national level. This report analyses the planning and institutional aspects of wastewater management in the Boston Metropolitan Area. This report addresses five institutional and political aspects of the water pollution control program: Financing of the local portions of system costs; Policy guidance issued by the Federal government; Coordination among programs operations, management, and maintenance of programs and facilities; and Public participation in the planning processes. There are two types of recommendations: those which increase the considerations of comprehensive planning issues, and those which increase local flexibility in the implementation of facilities and controls.

Descriptors: *Sewage treatment, *Municipalities, *Water pollution abatement, Construction, Grants, Project planning, Financing, Political objectives, Maintenance, Government policies, Expenses, Standards, Citizen participation, Local government, Waste water, Regional planning, Design, Law enforcement, Environmental impacts, Massachusetts

Identifiers: Case studies, *Institutional framework, Boston(Massachusetts), *Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, NTISEXCEQ, NTISNSFPRA, NTISEPAG, NTISEXOMB

PB-296 550/7ST NTIS Prices: PC A16/MF A01

Areawide Waste Treatment Management Plan for the Greater Houston Area

Houston-Galveston Area Council, TX.*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

Interim summary rept.
PB178253 Fld: 13B, 68D, 91A GRAI7920
Dec 77 69p
Monitor: 18
Sponsored in part by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

Abstract: The report summarizes findings and recommendations of a three-year water quality planning effort in the Houston Area. The plan was authorized under the provisions of Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500) and funded in total by a grant of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The unique aspects of the 208 planning program include: (1) understanding the significance of water pollutants coming from sources other than municipal and industrial wastewater treatment plants, (2) emphasizing not only what needs to be done but also how and when it is to be accomplished and who will be responsible, (3) developing local solutions to local problems, and (4) public participation throughout development. Since the 208 Program is an on-going effort, new and better information will be utilized. In the meantime, the results of the initial effort will serve as a base for making informed decisions concerning water quality.

Descriptors: *Sewage treatment, Management planning, Water quality, Water pollution, Citizen participation, Environmental impacts, Lake Houston, Clear Lake, San Jacinto River, Local government, Industrial waste treatment, Texas

Identifiers: Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, *Houston(Texas), *Water pollution control, Sewage treatment plants, NTISEPA2MA

PB-295 184/6ST NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Areawide Waste Treatment Management Plan for the Greater Houston Area: Hearing Draft Summary

Houston-Galveston Area Council, TX.*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

Final rept.
PB782F2 Fld: 13B, 68D, 91A GRAI7920
Mar 78 46p
Monitor: 18
Sponsored in part by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

Abstract: The report summarizes the recommendations, implementation requirements and impact assessment for the Areawide Waste Treatment Management Plan for the Greater Houston Area. The plan was prepared by the Houston-Galveston Area Council under the provisions of Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500). Regulations passed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to meet the requirements of the Act specify 16 required outputs. A summary of these requirements and the related documents prepared for the Houston Area 208 Program is presented. In addition to the required outputs, particular emphasis has been placed on public participation. The report includes modifications made as a result of public input received during the review and hearing process.

Descriptors: *Sewage treatment, Management planning, Water quality, Water pollution, Citizen participation, Environmental impacts, Lake Houston, Clear Lake, San Jacinto River, Local government, Industrial waste treatment, Texas

Identifiers: Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, *Houston(Texas), *Water pollution control, Sewage treatment plants, NTISEPA2MA

PB-295 183/8ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Long River Region Simulation. A Learning Package About Interjurisdictional Policy Management for Elected, Appointed, and Citizen Officials and Classroom Students

Connecticut Univ., Storrs. Inst. of Public Service.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC. (008237054)
AUTHOR: Fisher, Vinton D.; Wolf, James F.; Weiner, Myron E.; Buck, Joan; Phillips, Thomas
80294A2 Fld: 5I, 92A GRAI8004
1977 500p
Monitor: HUD-0000302

Abstract: The Long River Region Simulation learning package is one of two prepared under HUD sponsorship by the University of Connecticut's Institute of Public Service for the National Training and Development Service. It is a leaders' and participants' manual designed for elected, appointed, career, and citizen policymakers and for classroom students wanting to solve policy management problems existing in an interjurisdictional setting. Relying heavily on learning theory, simulation allows participants to practice managing problems similar to those found on the job, but without the risks of interfering in an interjurisdictional system. Simulation contains four elements: a data base describing Long River, roles within jurisdictions, events and tasks, and skill exercises. Long River is a synthetic construction of a metropolitan area, population 700,000, with a governmental structure consisting of 12 municipalities, 2 county units, and 18 special districts. Participants are asked to play three simultaneous roles and carry out the responsibilities implied within each role. The roles include that of a community official (mayor, community leader, or city manager), that of a community representative to the Long River Region jurisdictional team, and that of a regional policy task force member dealing with a particular regional problem. The purposes of simulation are, among other things, to recast perceptions and increase understanding about interjurisdictional relations, to expand knowledge about the special character and dynamics of interjurisdictional issues, and to develop skills in policy management. Package components describe how to conduct the Long River Region Simulation in eight sessions, how to use and modify the Long River Region data base, and how to evaluate the simulation for practitioners and classroom students. Appendices contain a bibliography, a description of typical county and municipal organization structures found in the simulation, cumulative and national average tables, data base sources, and maps of the region.

Descriptors: *Specialized training, *Local government, Policies, Simulation, Learning, Students, Management analysis, Manuals, Organizations

Identifiers: NTISHUDPDR

PB80-109481 NTIS Prices: PC A21/MF A01

Citizens' Solar Program: State Reports on Barriers and Strategies to Renewable Energy Development

Solar Action, Inc., Washington, DC.*Department of Energy. (9508780)
P1745L2 Pli: 10A, 97N GRAI7920
Oct 78 684p
Contract: EG-78-G-01-6308
Monitor: 18

Abstract: Solar Action, the national Sun Day organization, in an effort to focus the energy generated by Sun Day, May 3, 1978, conducted serious form where citizens and solar activists could systematically develop their analysis as to the status of solar at home and in the nation. The reports from each state grew out of this process. The 51 state solar reports in this publication provide an overview of the current status of solar power in the United States as seen through the eyes of the most ardent promoters of this emerging energy source. Financial impediments, tax complexities, hidden fuel subsidies, licensing intricacies, educational deficiencies, governmental barriers at all levels, capital shortages, and cultural biases are a few of the subject areas discussed. The 51 state solar working groups identified about 120 barriers to the development of solar energy in the United States. Ten major groups identified and discussed are educational, financial, marketing, legal, utility, regulatory, technological, policy and social barriers, and barriers due to problems within the solar industry or among solar groups. (ERA citation 04:030541)

Descriptors: *Solar energy, Economic impact, Education, Energy source development, Environmental impacts, Financial incentives, Financing, Information, Investment, Legal aspects, Public opinion, Resource potential, Social impact, USA, Viability

Identifiers: ERDA/299001, ERDA/140000, ERDA/320900, Constraints, NTISDE

HCP/W6308-01 NTIS Prices: PC A99/MF A01

Planning in a Mixed Economy. The Case of Sweden

Swedish Council for Building Research, Stockholm.
AUTHOR: Khakee, Abdul
PB601H4 Fld: 5A, 13B, 91, 70F GRAI7918
1979 101p
Rept No: D1:1979; ISBN-91-540-2953-8
Monitor: 18
Color illustrations reproduced in black and white.

Abstract: This volume presents certain central issues of Swedish planning in the postwar period. As a historical product of various social processes, Swedish planning can be analyzed in dynamic terms, i.e., the evolution of planning mechanism is divided into several time phases and each time phase is analyzed separately. While such an approach would be useful to show the intricate interplay of forces which have influenced planning at different periods of time, it might not present a coherent picture of methods, contents, and implementation of different types of plans since the development of Swedish planning has been piecemeal and ad hoc. For pedagogical reasons, therefore, the descriptive analysis of Swedish planning in this volume is divided according to the traditional division of planning systems in vertical sectors, namely national, regional, and local levels of planning. The descriptive analysis consequently starts with the analysis of national economic and physical planning in the third chapter, followed by analyses of regional and local planning in the fourth and the fifth chapters. The discussion of planning at different levels of government emphasizes the questions of design, scope, methods, and implementation of planning. The sixth chapter discusses the welfare state and social planning. A discussion of Sweden's internationally well known welfare program also provides the opportunity to take up some aspects of sectoral planning. The concluding chapter discusses some of the principal aspects of planning in a mixed economy.

Descriptors: *Planning, *Sweden, Regional planning, Municipalities, Urban planning, Local government, Land use, Natural resources, Citizen participation, Economic development, Social services, Social welfare, Foreign government

Identifiers: *Foreign technology, NTISSWIBR, NTISFNSW

PB-296 049/0ST NTIS Prices: PC A06/MF A01

Citizen Involvement in Energy Decision Making

Battelle Pacific Northwest Labs., Richland, WA.*Department of Energy. (9500022)
AUTHOR: Curry, M. G.; Olsen, M. E.
P155111 Fld: 10A, 97G GRAI7918
Mar 77 24p
Contract: EY-76-C-06-1830
Monitor: 18

Abstract: Citizen involvement in public policy formation is not a new concept, but it is still a highly controversial issue. While few people deny that citizens should have a role in public policy decisions, there is little agreement regarding the nature or extent of this citizen participation role. At one extreme is the belief that the citizen role in government ends at the ballot box. At the other extreme is the belief that citizens should have ultimate control over all public policy decisions. Between the two extremes are roles such as (a) information and education recipients, (b) advisory group members, (c) partners with decision makers, and (d) partial controllers of specific aspects of a policy-making process. Proponents of a more active role for citizens argue that citizens are the best judges of all basic policy decisions and that policies formulated without citizen involvement are likely to meet with resistance and/or be ineffective in meeting people's needs. Opponents of extensive citizen involvement, meanwhile, maintain that citizens have only a narrow and often misinformed view of the need for and ramifications of certain policies. In practice, most citizen involvement efforts have been fairly limited in scope, they have played mostly advisory roles in the public policy-making arena. Little attention has been given, however, to how citizens view the various roles and techniques for implementing citizen influence in public decision making, or to what people mean by success in citizen participation. The purpose of the study reported in this paper was to learn more about the perceived effectiveness and appropriateness of various citizen influence techniques. This research focuses on nuclear power decision making because of its visibility as both a local and national issue, and because it is representative of other resource development issues in which citizens are becoming highly involved. (ERA citation 04:026755)

Descriptors: *Decision making, *Energy policy, *Energy source development, *Nuclear power, Public opinion

Identifiers: ERDA/293000, ERDA/290600, ERDA/320900, *Citizen participation, NTISDE

PNWL-2084(PAP-14) NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Descriptive Study of the State of Michigan's Protection and Advocacy Network for the Developmentally Disabled

Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo. School of Social Work.*Michigan Association for Retarded Citizens, Lansing.
AUTHOR: Antioho, Jeff; Bell, Nola M.; Bishop, David; Bosworth, Kay B.; Brundage, Nancy
P1513P1 Fld: 5K, 91K, 92C GRAI7917
Jun 78 100p
Monitor: 18
See also companion document, SHR-0002979.

Abstract: An evaluation of the Michigan Protection and Advocacy Service Project (MP and ASP) for the developmentally disabled (DD) population is described at the State and local levels in terms of the organizational structure and services provided by 4 components designated by the State: citizen advocacy, general advocacy, outreach, and legal advocacy. The study of local agencies, made by the School of Social Work at Western Michigan University, is divided into the following phases: orientation, development of questionnaire, field interviews, description of findings, and criteria development. The MP and ASP is administered by the Michigan Association for Retarded Citizens (MARC), and, as a result of new funding to provide advocacy for institutionalized DD individuals, a change in the organization of MARC / MP and ASP is proposed. The MP and ASP network is described at both the State and local levels, and a set of questions and criteria were drawn up to aid in measuring the effectiveness of this network. Criteria examined in the organizational structure at the State and local levels include policies, administrative structure, funding and budgeting, board structure, advisory committee structure, and relationship to other agencies. Services are divided into the following categories: (1) State and local levels of general advocacy, which include direct case advocacy and education; (2) State level citizen advocacy, which includes recruitment and training of coordinators; (3) local level citizen advocacy recruitment and training; (4) State level legal advocacy; and (5) local level legal advocacy. Appendices include a list of the local P and A programs in Michigan and their locations; the original questionnaires designed to collect data on the State and local levels; example of a State intake memo; examples of local P and A activity report, advocate interview sheet, and volunteer progress report forms; examples of local P and A informational and educational flyers and pamphlets; thank - you letter sent to participating State and local agencies; bibliography; and a glossary.

Descriptors: *Evaluation, *Mentally handicapped, *Physically handicapped, *Protection, *Social services, Abuse, Adults, Clients, Communities, Consumer protection, Criteria, Defense services, Defense, Dependents, Development, Disabled, Effectiveness, Exploitation, Government, Legal aid, Legal services, Local government, Mental deficiencies, Methodology, Neglect, Organizations, Organizing, Service related organizations, Services, Standards, State government

Identifiers: *Michigan, Citizen participation, NTISHEWSHR

SHR-0002978 NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01

Areawide Waste Treatment Management Plan for the Greater Houston Area (Section 208, PL 92-500): Public Participation Summary

Houston-Galveston Area Council, TX.*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

Final rept.
PB149163 Fld: 13B, 68D, 91A GRAI7917
Apr 78 63p
Monitor: 18
Sponsored in part by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

Abstract: The report summarizes the public participation program developed and implemented by the Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC) to embrace the intent of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (FWPCA). The H-GAC was designated as the planning agency responsible for Areawide Waste Treatment Management Plans for the Greater Houston Area pursuant to Section 208 of the FWPCA. The authors of the FWPCA realized that in order to ensure successful planning for and implementation of the objectives of the Clean Water Act, public participation must be an integral part of the planning and decision-making process. The Public Participation Program for the Greater Houston Area 208 Plan utilizes Federal documents describing requirements and methods for public participation and also extends into other areas of distribution, citizen education, involvement and plan review. The report describes the Public Participation Program developed and implemented for the Greater Houston Area 208 Plan.

Descriptors: *Sewage treatment, Management planning, Water quality, Water pollution, Citizen participation, Environmental impacts, Lake Houston, Clear Lake, San Jacinto River, Local government, Industrial waste treatment, Texas

Identifiers: Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, *Houston(Texas), *Water pollution control, Sewage treatment plants, NTISEPA2MA

PB-295 185/3ST NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Criminal Justice Standards and Goals by the Community Alliance Membership, 1975-1978 (Maine)

Maine Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Agency, Augusta.

Final rept.
P1411D1 Pld: 5K, 92C, 91C GRAI7916
1978 348p
Monitor: 18

Abstract: The Standards and Goals Program started in December of 1975 with the awarding of discretionary funding to the Maine Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Agency. The original grant application became the foundation for a serious attempt to study, evaluate and recommend improvements in all functional areas of Maine's Criminal Justice system, using the citizen component as the basic unit for participation.

Descriptors: *Criminal justice, *Maine, State government, Citizen participation, Systems analysis, Police, Courts of law, Youths

Identifiers: NTISSLLC

PB-295 356/0ST NTIS Prices: PC A15/MF A01

Environmental Actors in Energy in the New York Area

New York Regional Energy Study, NY.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Applied Science and Research Applications.

Working paper
AUTHOR: Aron, Joan; Shienbaum, Ervin
PB301H1 Fld: 10A, 13B, 5A, 97B, 97G, 97R, 91A, 43E GRAI7915
Feb 75 39p
Dept No: WP/C-24
Monitor: NSF/RA/N-75-157
Portions of this document are not fully legible.

Abstract: The possible impact of areawide residential location policy on future residential electricity usage in the Tri-State Metropolitan Region centering on New York City is investigated. This paper presents a brief overview of the common features, orientation, and behavior of the prominent environmental interest groups that participate in decision-making in energy in the New York area. The account also summarizes the characteristics of the regulatory process that bias decisions in favor of the utilities and industrial concerns to the disadvantage of the newer environmental participants. Environmental interest groups in the New York area are divided into two broad 'ideal types': 'crisis-activated interest groups', relatively short lived organizations, whose concerns are immediate and limited to specific issues within a geographic area, and 'institutionalized interest groups', relatively stable and permanent associations, whose concern in regional energy issues develops out of a broad comprehensive interest in environmental matters. Findings indicate that 'crisis-activated' groups tend to have specific impacts (primarily negative) with respect to policy decisions. 'Institutionalized groups' tend to have more diffuse effects which may be broader in scope and more far reaching than those of the temporary associations.

Descriptors: *Electric power, *Citizen participation, Metropolitan areas, Land use, Residential buildings, Regional planning, Decision making, Electric power demand, Environmental impacts, Electric utilities, New York

Identifiers: *Energy policy, *Interest groups, New York City(New York), Electric power consumption, NTISNSFRA

PB-293 024/6ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Telecommunications for Concerned Citizen Involvement: A Plan

Oklahoma State Dept. of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services, Oklahoma City. Rehabilitative and Visual Services Div.*Rehabilitation Services Administration, Washington, DC.
PB131A4 Fld: 5A, 17B, 45D, 91D, 92A GRAI7913
Sep 78 84p
Rept No: MONO-1
Grant: RSA-12-57999
Monitor: 18

Abstract: The report examines a project developed for the purpose of obtaining meaningful consumer involvement in vocational rehabilitation policy development for the state of Oklahoma. The proposed project envisions the use of the statewide educational 'Talkback Television' system as a technique for maximizing the quality and coverage of consumer input and feedback. Explanations and descriptions of the project plans, organization, and procedures are presented in the report.

Descriptors: *Telecommunication, *Citizen participation, *Handicapped persons, Technology assessment, Resource allocation, Organization theory, Television systems, Teletypewriter systems, Consulting services, Consumers, Project planning, Feedback, Research, Attitude surveys, Evaluation, Legislation, Questionnaires, Oklahoma, Decision making, Policies

Identifiers: Advisory committees, Educational television, NTISHEWRSA

PB-293 053/5ST NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01

Expression and Repression of Special Interests in Planning and Management of the Meramec Park Reservoir

Missouri Water Resources Research Center, Columbia.*Office of Water Research and Technology, Washington, DC.

Completion rept. Nov 74-Jun 76
AUTHOR: Hartman, Joel A.; Lionberger, Herbert F.
P111511 Fld: 5K, 92C GRAI7913
1 Feb 79 83p
Contract: DI-14-34-0001-5025
Project: OWRT-A-084-MO
Monitor: OWRT-A-084-MO(1)

Abstract: A study was made of how people become involved in a controversy, such as the Meramec Dam, and how they structure their opinion positions. The universe of unit ideas which people use to structure their opinions, and the presence of patterns related to sociologically identifiable variables within the social context of the controversy were determined. In the first phase the ideas used in expressing opinions were studied. A second portion included a survey approach in a carefully selected sample of persons -- Q-Methodology. The results show in depth the background thinking, and reasons for participation of both the Pro-Dam and the Anti-Development respondents.

Descriptors: *Citizen participation, *Social effect, Planning, Construction, Attitude surveys, Conflicts, Public opinion, Interviews, Cluster sampling, Water resources, Reservoirs

Identifiers: Meramec Dam, NTISDIOWRT

PB-292 679/8ST NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01

Environmetal Considerations in Water Resources Planning by The Corps of Engineers

Stanford Univ., CA. Program in Infrastructure Planning and Management.**Corps of Engineers, Sacramento, CA. Sacramento District.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC.
AUTHOR: Brendecke, Charles M.; Ortolano, Leonard
PB101413 Fld: 13B, 5A, 48B, 68D, 70F GRAI7912
Dec 78 276p
Rept No: IPM-7
Grant: NSF-PRA75-22340
Monitor: NSF/PRA-7522340/2
See also PB-292 547. Prepared in cooperation with Corps of Engineers, Sacramento, CA. Sacramento District.

Abstract: Organizational characteristics, planner attitudes, the conduct of agency coordination and public involvement, and the timing of the development of environmental information are examined. With regard to aspects of organizational structure, the findings suggest that leadership by members of the Corps hierarchy, particularly at the District level, may be very important to the increased consideration of environmental factors in survey investigations. It was also found that where the communication behavior of study managers and environmental specialists was more informal and interactive, connoting a more interdisciplinary approach to decision-making, environmental information exerted a greater influence on decision-making. Through case study interviews, it was observed that knowledgeable, environmentally concerned local citizens can be used effectively to develop a base of information on the potential adverse effects of alternatives considered in survey investigations. It was concluded that early interest group and public involvement activity is significantly related to greater consideration of environmental values in survey investigations. Guttman scaling and the ECHO value assessment technique were used to assess planner attitudes.

Descriptors: *Project planning, *Water resources, Environmental surveys, Decision making, Interviews, Citizen participation, Ranking, Attitudes, Values, Statistical tests, Interest groups, National government

Identifiers: Army Corps of Engineers, Federal agencies, NTISNSFPRA

PB-292 546/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A13/MF A01

Municipal Wastewater Management. Citizen's Guide to Facility Planning

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Facility Requirements Div.

Technical rept.
AUTHOR: Bastatter, Clem L.; Hammond, John; McBennett, Larry
PB1013B1 Fld: 13B, 68C*, 91A*, 43F GRAI7912
Jan 79 259p*
Rept No: EPA/430/9-79/006; FRD-6
Monitor: 18
See also PB-292 393.

Abstract: This Handbook is organized around a logical progression of questions that the involved citizen or local governmental official is likely to encounter in trying to influence the municipal sewage facilities planning process. The Handbook reflects the latest federal regulations and policies, as of January 1979, and assumes a level of interest that is more than casual on the part of the reader.

Descriptors: *Citizen participation, Water pollution control, Public utilities, Facilities, Planning, Decision making, Communities, Government policies, National government, State government, Local government, Regulations, Legislation, Waste water, Handbooks, Guidelines

Identifiers: *Sewage treatment plants, Clean Water Act, NTISEPAOWP

PB-292 394/4ST NTIS Prices: PC A12/MF A01

Municipal Wastewater Management. Public Activities Guide

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Facility Requirements Div.

Technical rept.
AUTHOR: Bastatter, Clem L.; Hammond, John; McBennett, Larry
PB1013A4 Fld: 13B, 68C*, 91A*, 43F GRAI7912
Feb 79 126p*
Rept No: EPA/430/9-79/005; FRD-7
Monitor: 18
See also PB-292 394.

Abstract: This Handbook was prepared for use in a training program to acquaint citizen leaders with the important decisions that are made in planning for the management of municipal wastewater. The training program was designed to: (1) Identify the key decisions throughout the planning process that are critical to the outcome of that process and to the community's future; (2) Identify and analyze the environmental, economic, and social considerations that affect these important decisions; (3) Facilitate citizen input to those decisions by stripping the process of technical jargon, and helping the reader understand the community judgments that must be made; and, (4) Help citizens understand the legal tools and participatory techniques that will facilitate their involvement in the planning process.

Descriptors: *Citizen participation, Water pollution control, Public utilities, Facilities, Planning, Decision making, Communities, Government policies, National government, Waste water, Handbooks, Guidelines

Identifiers: *Sewage treatment plants, NTISEPAOWP

PB-292 393/6ST NTIS Prices: PC A07/MF A01

Perceptions of Effective Public Participation in Water Resources Decision Making and Their Relationship to Levels of Participation

Purdue Univ., Lafayette, IN. Water Resources Research Center.*Office of Water Research and Technology, Washington, DC.

Technical rept.
AUTHOR: Potter, Harry R.; Norville, Heather J.
P101281 Fld: 5K, 13B, 92C, 48B, 68D GRAI7912
Jan 79 50p
Rept No: TR-115
Contract: DI-14-34-0001-8016
Project: OWRT-A-043-IND
Monitor: OWRT-A-043-IND(1)

Abstract: The report focuses on how citizen participants perceive the effectiveness of their participation in natural resources decision making, comparing very, moderately and slightly active participants. Data are from personal interviews with 77 very and moderately active persons, and from mailed questionnaires to 106 moderately and slightly active participants from throughout Indiana. The operational measure of extent of participation used for data analysis was hours per week spent on environmental activities, which had a fairly strong relationship to other indicators of participation. Participants generally viewed their participation as effective, on a series of measures. Most effective techniques involved direct contact with decision makers, the press and others, and knowledge of issues. Public hearings, advisory boards, courts and lawyers, bumper stickers and buttons, and protest demonstrations were considered much less effective. Very active participants tended to have more positive views of agencies, particularly of state and federal agencies.

Descriptors: *Citizen participation, *Attitude surveys, *Water resources, Interviews, Questionnaires, Decision making, Social effect, Economic factors

Identifiers: NTISDIOWRT

PB-292 336/5ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Role of People's Counsels in Improving Public Participation in Electric Utility Policy Making

National Council for the Public Assessment of Technology, Washington, DC.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Applied Science and Research Applications.
AUTHOR: Sullivan, James B.; Fenn, Anne H.
PB1001P3 Fld: 10A, 97G, 43E GRAI7912
30 Jul 76 142p
Monitor: NSF/RA-761662

Abstract: This report analyzes citizen participation in utility rate making at the state level and the role of state People's Counsels in providing citizen participation.

Descriptors: *Citizen participation, *Electric utilities, Decision making, Policies, Consumer affairs, State government, Rates(Costs), States(United States), Constraints

Identifiers: *Energy policy, NTISNSFRA

PB-290 699/8ST NTIS Prices: PC A07/MF A01

Public Participation on Federal Energy Advisory Committees

National Council for the Public Assessment of Technology, Washington, DC.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Applied Science and Research Applications.
AUTHOR: Sullivan, James B.
PB-290 672 Fld: 10A, 97G GRAI7912
30 Sep 76 156p
Monitor: NSF/RA-761663

Abstract: This study seeks to determine how effective public participation has been on Federal advisory committees that deal with national energy policy. Attainment of the Federal Advisory Committee Act's goal of increasing public participation is spotty. Industry representatives constitute nearly half (47.8%) of advisory committees surveyed. Business (9.4%) and academic (7.0%) representatives are the second largest non-governmental groups represented. Consumer, environmental and labor representatives provide the smallest number of members with 4.3%, 3.0%, and 1.9% respectively. However, because of the Federal Energy Administration Act, the Federal Energy Administration's committees compared to other agencies include more than double the number of consumer and environmental representatives--10.8% and 7% respectively.

Descriptors: *Citizen participation, *Government policies, Decision making, National government, Public opinion, Public relations, Constraints, Objectives, Recommendations

Identifiers: *Energy policy, Federal Advisory Committee Act, NTISNSFRA

PB-290 638/0ST NTIS Prices: PC A08/MF A01

Technology Assessment and the Citizen. Part I: Summary of Case History Approaches to Effective Public Participation

National Council for the Public Assessment of Technology, Washington, DC.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Applied Science and Research Applications.
AUTHOR: Sullivan, James B.
PB89571 Pll: 5A, 70F GRAI7911
1 Jan 77 41p
Monitor: NSF/RA-770353

Abstract: Increased opposition to pollution and urban sprawl has resulted in the formation of citizen groups seeking to control their personal lives. One response to citizen activities is technology assessment in which citizens can have input at the beginning of a technological development before it is well entrenched. In two case studies of public participation in assessing energy technologies, the first treats citizen group involvement in electric utility policy making. The second discusses citizen participation on Federal advisory committees. Both are examples of new procedures to provide more public participation in government decision-making and also provide strong evidence of the great difficulties citizens have in influencing technology policy making. Some of the problems involved are listed. A summary of examples from these two cases are grouped in approach areas: (1) formalize commitments to public participation by removing vagueness in public participation statutes and regulations; (2) provide accountability to citizens; (3) provide adequate notice of and access to assessment activities; (4) actively solicit diverse citizen input; and (5) provide technical and financial resources for citizen groups. The remainder of this report provides a detailed description of each approach.

Descriptors: *Technology assessment, *Citizen participation, National government, Environments, Pollution, Government policies, Participative management, Decision making, Accountability, Regulations, Consumers

Identifiers: Case studies, NTISNSFRA

PB-290 781/4ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Guidelines for Undertaking a Neighborhood Transportation Needs Assessment; Users Manual

Maryland Univ., College Park. Transportation Studies Center.*Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Washington, DC. Univ. Research and Training Div.

Final rept. Jun 77-Nov 78
AUTHOR: Mulinazzi, Thomas E.; Smailes, J. Aubrey; Bish, Robert L.
PB89382 Fll: 13B, 91B*, 85H* GRAI7911
Nov 78 124p*
Project: UMTA-MD-11-0003
Monitor: UMTA-MD-11-0003-79-1
See also PB-290 590.

Abstract: The purpose of this Manual is to present guidelines by which a neighborhood organization or individual citizens can analyze their transportation needs and present their problems to the proper agency so that they will get that agency's attention and a serious evaluation of their problem. The Manual provides instructions, information, sources, and guidelines which may be used by neighborhood organizations to undertake analysis of transportation problems in their area. The main body of this report is subdivided into the three major areas into which most neighborhood related transportation problems fall--transit projects, parking projects, and traffic projects. Typical problems, and a suggested format to solve the problems are contained in each of these three sections. Based on a literature review, results from a national questionnaire, and two case studies in neighborhoods (Baltimore and Pittsburgh), the report concludes that the problems discussed in this Manual appear to be the major transportation problems now affecting the neighborhoods in the United States. The Appendixes contain typical forms which can be used to collect data, a list of useful references, a discussion of the field survey which was performed along with the actual survey questionnaires, the warrants for stop signs and traffic signals, an appreciation for other neighborhood transportation problems, and a glossary of terms.

Descriptors: *Urban transportation, *Neighborhoods, *Manuals, Travel demand, User needs, Guidelines, Citizen participation, Parking facilities, Traffic engineering, Problem solving, Traffic signals, Maryland, Pennsylvania

Identifiers: Case studies, Baltimore(Maryland), Pittsburgh(Pennsylvania), Traffic signs, NTISDOTUMT

PB-290 589/1ST NTIS Prices: PC A06/MF A01

Public Participation in 208 Water Quality Planning: A Case Study of Triangle J Council of Governments, North Carolina

North Carolina Univ., Chapel Hill. Dept. of City and Regional Planning.*Office of Water Research and Technology, Washington, DC.
AUTHOR: Herzberg, Steven
PB89334 Fil: 13B, 68D GRAI7911
Apr 78 72p
Contract: DI-14-34-0001-8035
Project: OWRT-A-096-NC
Monitor: OWRT-A-096-NC(1)

Abstract: This case study was prepared as part of a research project on public participation in area-wide water quality planning in North Carolina. Its purpose is to document the experience of participants in a completed regional water quality planning process, in order to offer guidance to the state-wide planning process currently underway. In addition to this case study, the overall research will include description and analysis of the various participation activities undertaken during preparation of the state-wide plan, from state level advisory groups to local involvement in small area plans. The purpose of the study is to compare the effectiveness of different methods of public participation during the stages of the planning process.

Descriptors: *Citizen participation, *Water quality management, *Regional planning, Decision making, Evaluation, State government, Local government, Effectiveness

Identifiers: NTISDIOWRT

PB-290 587/5ST NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Urban Water Resources Policy Alternatives: A Sociological Analysis of Differential Perspectives

Purdue Univ., Lafayette, IN. Water Resources Research Center.**Purdue Univ., Lafayette, IN. Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology.*Office of Water Research and Technology, Washington, DC.

Technical rept.
AUTHOR: Potter, Harry R.; Taylor, Anne K.; Grossman, Gary M.
P089304 Fld: 13B, 5K, 68D, 91A, 92C GRAI7911
Dec 78 43p
Rept No: PWRRC-IR-106
Project: OWRT-C-6106(5213)
Monitor: OWRT-C-6106(5213) (7)
Prepared in cooperation with Purdue Univ., Lafayette, IN. Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology.

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to examine the acceptability to community leaders and the general public of selected urban water resources policy alternatives. The orientation is methodological; using the survey method, questions are deliberately varied in generality-specificity, and comparisons are made on the effect of experience with water problems and location of residence (urban, transitional, rural) on acceptability of alternative solutions. Data are from personal interviews with 46 leaders and a sample of 139 other residents of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Asking more specific questions produced greater indications of concern with the environment and water pollution. Respondents expressed considerable concern over two drainage alternatives, retention basins and open ditches, whether they had direct experience with them or not. They also expressed a strong belief in citizen participation and a preference for local government involvement in policy decisions.

Descriptors: *Drainage, *Flood plains, *Attitude surveys, *Water pollution, *Urban areas, Social effect, Interviews, Ditches, Citizen participation, Policies, Land use, Regression analysis, Conflicts, Project planning, Acceptability, Pipes(Tubes), Sewers

Identifiers: NTISDTOWRT

PB-290 583/4ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Planning for Educational Growth and Change: An Overview for Developers, School Districts, Public Officials and Citizens. Booklet 3: Making Sense Out of Educational Dollars

Educational Facilities Labs., Inc., New York.*New Community Development Corp., Washington, DC.
PB-291 506/4ST PDI: 5I, 92D*, 91H*, 43C GRAI7910
1979 27p*
Monitor: NCDC/ADMIN-79/3
See also Booklet 2, PB-291 505.
Also available in set of 3 reports PC E06, PB-291 503-SET.

Abstract: Booklet 3 details the financing of public education, both traditional and nontraditional, and the construction of financial models for school districts. It also gives detailed methodology for determining the economics of sharing or combining community and school facilities such as libraries, auditoriums, and recreational facilities.

Descriptors: *Education, *Management planning, Schools, Financing, Citizen participation, Cost analysis, Recreational facilities, Libraries, Auditoriums

Identifiers: NTISHUDNCA

PB-291 506/4ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Planning for Educational Growth and Change: An Overview for Developers, School Districts, Public Officials and Citizens. Booklet 2: Planning for Change: Alternative Approaches in American Education

Educational Facilities Labs., Inc., New York.*New Community Development Corp., Washington, DC.
PO784J3 Fld: 5I, 92D*, 91H*, 43C GRAI7910
1979 34p*
Monitor: NCDC/ADMIN-79/2
See also Booklet 1, PB-291 504, and Booklet 3, PB-291 506.
Also available in set of 3 reports PC E06, PB-291 503-SET.

Abstract: Booklet 2 discusses recent educational developments and the selection and implementation process at the community level. The educational and financial benefits of several strategies are discussed.

Descriptors: *Education, *Management planning, Schools, Financing, Citizen participation, Communities, Quality assurance

Identifiers: Innovations, NTISHUDNCA

PB-291 505/6ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Planning for Educational Growth and Changes: An Overview for Developers, School Districts, Public Officials and Citizens. Booklet 1: The Process of Planning in New and Growing Communities

Educational Facilities Labs., Inc., New York,*New Community Development Corp., Washington, DC.
PB78UJ2 Fld: 5I, 92D*, 91H*, 43C GRAI7910
1979 24p*
Monitor: NCDC/ADMIN-79/1
See also Booklet 2, PB-291 505.
Also available in set of 3 reports PC E06, PB-291 503-SET.

Abstract: This booklet is part of a three booklet set, each concentrating on a different component of educational planning: Booklet 1 advocates collaborative participatory planning, and provides general methodology supported by case studies of several new towns. The booklet shows how to gather information for enrollment projections and the impact of educational costs and tax base, and provides a step-by-step process for ensuring integration of schools and curriculum. The last section of the booklet provides a detailed outline of the collaborative planning process from initial planning to updating facilities.

Descriptors: *Education, *Management planning, Schools, Financing, Taxes, Citizen participation, Cost analysis

Identifiers: NTISHUDNCA

PB-291 504/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Enviornmental Impact Statement Project

Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY. Coll. of Engineering.*Office of Water Research and Technology, Washington, DC.

Technical completion rept.
AUTHOR: Orloff, Neil
F0685J2 Fld: 13B, 68 GRAI7909
Dec 78 37p
Contract: DI-14-31-0001-5032, DI-14-31-0001-6033
Project: OWRT-A-056-NY
Monitor: OWRT-A-056-NY(6)

Abstract: Activities of the Cornell Project on Environmental Impact Statements over the period 1975-1978 are described. The purpose of the Project was twofold: to provide assistance to small communities and citizen groups in their review of environmental impact statements; and to develop general guides for the preparation and review of statements, based on the experience gained in these reviews. The organization and administration of the Project, its policies, the specific statements analyzed, the reports and publications produced, and the formal and informal assistance provided to government officials are described.

Descriptors: *Environmental impact statements, Legislation, Guidelines, Communities, Local government, Technical assistance, Citizen participation, New York

Identifiers: Small communities, National Environmental Policy Act, NTISDIOWRT

PB-291 737/5ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Environmental Analysis for Development Planning, Chambers County, Texas, Technical Report, Volume 10. Final Summary

Southwest Center for Urban Research, Houston, TX.**Rice Center for Community Design and Research, Houston, TX.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Applied Science and Research Applications.

Final rept.
AUTHOR: Rowe, Peter G.
PB672D2 Fld: 13B, 91H, 43B GRAI7909
Dec 77 69p
Grant: NSF-ENV73-07880
Monitor: NSF/RA-770697
See also Volume 9, PB-289 834. Prepared in cooperation with Rice Center for Urban Research, Houston, TX.

Abstract: In June, 1973, the Southwest Center for Urban Research initiated a study of the problem of environmental management in Chambers County, Texas, a sparsely populated rural area between the Houston-Galveston and Beaumont-Port Arthur metropolitan areas. The objective of the study was to define and explore the present and potential role of local government, including participation with other public agencies and private groups, in guiding development in a manner that is appropriate to local and regional concerns. By extension, the project offered an opportunity to deal with environmental problems faced by a growing number of rural counties that happen to lie in the path of rapid urbanization and industrialization. In its larger concept, the study addresses a growing recognition in the nation that land and its natural appurtenances are a scarce and threatened resource, and that there is a national need for cooperation among policy makers at all levels to manage this resource in ways that maintain and enhance the quality of life.

Descriptors: *Environmental impacts, *Land use, *Regional planning, Local government, Regulations, Citizen participation, Participative management, Community development, Decision making, Land development, Coordination, Texas

Identifiers: Environment management, *Chambers County(Texas), NTISNSFRA

PB-289 835/1ST NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Health Systems Plan, Health Service Area 1 North Carolina

Western North Carolina Health Systems Agency, Inc., Morganton.*Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, DC.
PB651G4 Fld: 6E, 44J, 57U GRAI7909
Dec 77 214
Monitor: 18
Sponsored in part by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, DC.

Abstract: This health systems plan (HSP) was devised by the Western North Carolina Health Systems Agency, Inc., in Morganton to improve the health status of area residents. Contents: Executive Summary--summarizes the HSP with regard to citizen involvement, diagnosis and treatment, cost containment, and services given priority consideration in the plan. Introduction--contains historical information on health planning, along with information on P.L. 93-641, the health systems agency, the HSP and the annual implementation plan, the plan development process, and the organization of the HSP. Health Service Area Assessment--evaluates the physical and sociocultural environment of the area and implication for health, gives an overview of health status (health status indicators and determinants of health status by age group), identifies selected health status needs, and provides a summary of the health system (ambulatory and primary care, long-term care, acute care, and community health programs). Long-Range Goals--specifies long-range goals as health care cost containment, health improvement through health care, health improvement through prevention, and coordination among planning organizations. Goals and Objectives with Action Statement and Estimates of Required Resources--contains detailed information on priority areas of acute care, long-term care, ambulatory care, and community health programs. Strategy for Plan Review and Update--considers Federal requirements, the HSP revision process, additional information required for plan revision, community needs, and required committee and governing body actions. Appendixes--further information on health service and health system characteristics and goals, plan development policies, the plan development process, HSP alternative actions and task force reports, a health resources inventory, and public comments regarding the HSP (task force reports, the inventory, and public comments bound in separate document).

Descriptors: *Health systems plans, *Health systems agencies, *Health plans, Goals, Counties, North Carolina, Public health, Requirements, Objectives, Citizen participation, Long range planning, Health service areas, Community profiles, Health status, Health education, Health resources, Cherokee County(North Carolina), Clay County(North Carolina), Graham County(North Carolina), Haywood County(North Carolina)

Identifiers: Jackson County(North Carolina), Macon County(North Carolina), Swain County(North Carolina), Buncombe County(North Carolina), Henderson County(North Carolina), Madison County(North Carolina), Transylvania County(North Carolina), Cleveland County(North

Carolina), McDowell County(North Carolina), Polk County(North Carolina), Rutherford County(North Carolina), Alleghany County(North Carolina), Ashe County(North Carolina), Avery County(North Carolina), Mitchell County(North Carolina), Watauga County(North Carolina), Wilkes County(North Carolina), Yancey County(North Carolina), Alexander County(North Carolina), Burke County(North Carolina), NTISHRANHP

HRP-0901069/5ST NTIS Prices: PC A10/MF A01

Citizen Evaluations of Municipal Services in Los Angeles County

California Univ., Los Angeles. Inst. of Government and Public Affairs.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Applied Science and Research Applications. (389 599)
AUTHOR: Stipak, Brian
PB-259 1G4 Fld: 5K, 5D, 92C, 91G GRAI7908
Sep 74 67p
Monitor: NSF/RA/S-74/082

Abstract: Citizens are generally able to differentiate between local governmental services in evaluating them. Such service-specific evaluations appear to be significantly determined by size of the local political jurisdiction and age of the individual. Service level, as measured by budgetary expenditures, may have modest evaluative effects, although the evidence is less convincing. On the basis of this analysis, the causal importance of the SES, race, and most attitudinal variables examined appears to be questionable, and the results are often mixed at best. A primary variable of interest, service structure, or mode of service provision has not been shown to have consistently significant effects on evaluations, although some evidence indicates there may be significant effects for particular services (especially salient or sensitive ones such as police) or particular providers (the county). However important future investigation may show such effects to be, it is paradoxical that one of the newer, avant-garde concerns among analysts of local government--the variety of modes of service provision available in a polycentric political system such as Los Angeles--manifests less consequence in this analysis than one of the oldest concerns in American political thought, the size of government.

Descriptors: *Municipalities, *Services, Public opinion, Urban areas, Citizen participation, Attitudes, Local government, Surveys, California

Identifiers: Los Angeles County(California), NTISNSFRA

PB-290 224/5ST NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Transportation Case Studies of Citizen Participation

Villanova Univ., PA. Inst. for Transportation Studies.*Department of Transportation, Washington, DC. Office of Univ. Research.

Final rept.
AUTHOR: Schuster, James J.; Balog, John N.; Humbert, Robert J.
P0583L4 Fld: 13B, 91B*, 85H*, 43G GRAI7908
Jul 77 261p*
Rept No: IFTS-77
Contract: DOT-OS-40098
Monitor: DOT/RSPD/DPB/50-78/19
See also report dated Mar 76, PB-265 052.

Abstract: The report demonstrates the current concept of citizen participation in transportation by an analysis and evaluation of four multi-modal transportation projects that have involved citizen participation programs. The selected projects are: (1) Proposed Pulaski Expressway, which demonstrates an extensive citizen participation effort in the development of the Environmental Impact Statement for the planned urban freeway link; (2) New York-Philadelphia AMTRAK Service, which illustrates the citizen participation efforts in formal public hearings; (3) West Chester Pike Bus/Carpool Lane, which originated from a mandate of the Clean Air Act and involved citizens in a project feasibility determination for a plan that would benefit a metropolitan downtown area at the expense of suburban inconvenience; and, (4) Lindenwold High Speed Line, which involved a voluntary citizen participation process for a fare increase proposal.

Descriptors: *Urban transportation, *Citizen participation, Evaluation, Limited access highways, Environmental impact statements, Metropolitan areas, Central city, Local government, Urban planning, Highway planning, Urban sociology, Rail transportation

Identifiers: Roadside maintenance, Public hearings, Preferential lanes, Car pool lanes, Amtrak system, NTISDOTOS, NTISDOTOUR

PB-289 982/1ST NTIS Prices: PC A12/MF A01

Capacity Building Needs of Rural Areas in Virginia

Virginia Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Richmond.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Applied Science and Research Applications.
AUTHOR: Farmer, Berkwood M.; Hickey, Anthony A.; Hansen, Edward H.; Smith, Irl W.; Silverman, Mark H.
P0582E1 Fld: 13B, 91H GRAI7908
Sep 78 123p
Grant: NSF-ISP76-20175
Monitor: NSF/PA-780333
See also PB-289 838.

Abstract: The study of rural areas addresses both the internal demand of local citizens for improvements in community assistance and services and the demand by higher levels of government which are being placed on local communities. Rural communities are increasingly required to implement programs mandated by state and federal governments with inadequate resources and information to carry out their responsibilities effectively. This study also addresses available institutional and resource capabilities to meet community needs. Information and data used in this study were obtained from personal interviews conducted with 93 local officials and 344 community leaders in eight rural areas of Virginia in 1977. Samples of the surveys used in this study are included. Community structure, and characteristics of local officials and community leaders were found to be important factors in identifying the needs and services of rural communities and relationships of such needs and services to institutional and resource capabilities. The top three community needs were engineering and public works, industrial development, and recreation.

Descriptors: *Community development, *Rural areas, *Virginia, Financial management, Personnel, Planning, Citizen participation, Coordination, Local government, Community relations

Identifiers: NTISNSFRA

PB-289 839/3ST NTIS Prices: PC A06/MF A01

Capacity Building Needs of Rural Areas in Virginia, Executive Summary and Recommendations

Virginia Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Richmond.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Applied Science and Research Applications.
AUTHOR: Farmer, Berkwood M.; Hickey, Anthony A.; Hansen, Edward H.; Smith, Irl W.; Silverman, Mark H.
F0582D4 Fld: 13B, 91H GRAI7908
Sep 78 20p
Grant: NSF-ISP76-20175
Monitor: NSF/RA-780332
See also PB-289 839.

Abstract: The five major capacity building needs identified in this study were fiscal, staffing, planning, citizen participation, and intergovernmental coordination. The major causes of each capacity building need and the resulting capacity building gaps are summarized. One important finding is that most capacity building gaps can be reduced without large additional expenditures of taxpayers' money or creating additional bureaucratic units in government. The study clearly demonstrates that rural communities must be willing to sacrifice a certain amount of autonomy for gains in viability. The discussion centers on types of actions that, in the view of the authors, should be considered by rural local governments, state governments and the Federal government, to cope with major capacity building gaps identified in the study. Recommendations are concerned more with approaches to strengthen the institutional and resource capability network than with specific actions to be taken in individual program areas.

Descriptors: *Community development, *Rural areas, *Virginia, Financial management, Personnel, Planning, Citizen participation, Coordination, Local government, Community relations

Identifiers: NTISNSFRA

PB-289 838/5ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Technique to Assist Citizen Groups and Elected Officials in Planning and Decision Making

Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Environmental Simulation Lab.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Applied Science and Research Applications. (406 362)

Final rept.
AUTHOR: Chatland, Harold
F0582B4 Fld: 5D, 13B, 91, 43 GRAI7908
1973 19p
Grant: NSF-GI-35995
Monitor: NSF/PA/F-73/526

Abstract: The report describes the second phase of a research effort to develop a technique to assist citizen groups and elected officials in planning and decision making. The first phase consists of the development of three games; IMPASSE, AT ISSUE, and THE CONCEPTUAL MAPPING GAME. All three games were designed to create discourse about issues of the day. The second phase centers on the testing of each game in a practical situation. Watsonville, California was chosen as an ideal testing situation. A committee, made up of a broad representation of the general public and virtually free of outside pressures, was appointed to make recommendations to improve the business area. A systems-gaming technique was applied to find an acceptable solution to the problem of decay in the central core of the city. The report evaluates the results of each test based on objectives of the testing. Some revitalization of the business district is underway as a result of the committee's work and recommendations. Suggestions have been made for transferring this methodology for use throughout the country.

Descriptors: *Citizen participation, *Decision making, *Planning, Community relations, Central city, Urban renewal, Systems analysis, Coordination, Local government, Municipalities, Gaming models, California

Identifiers: Watsonville(California), NTISNSFRA

PB-289 822/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Elements in the Transportation Planning and Programming Process in the Public Forum

Transportation Research Board, Washington, DC.
AUTHOR: Peyrebrune, Henry L.; Ockert, C. William; Roberts, Diane Chrzanowski; Lane, Jonathan S.; Hudson, Kathleen F. Stein
F0581D3 Fld: 13B, 91B*, 85H* GRAI7908
1977 44p*
Rept No: TRB/TRR-654; ISBN-0-309-02683-0
Monitor: 18
Library of Congress Catalog Card no. 78-24574.

Abstract: ;Contents: Evaluation of the planning and programming process; The Secretary of Transportation's innovative public hearings; Organization for regional community participation--the Boston approach; Selecting effective citizen participation techniques; Fiscal planning and highway programming--the Pennsylvania response to a changing environment; The changing California highway program; Operating cost model for transit based on direct system characteristics; Nonevent planning; Implementing transportation policy--lessons from the interstate highway program.

Descriptors: *Urban transportation, Planning, Community relations, Citizen participation, Pennsylvania, Financial management, Highways, California, Mathematical models, Interstate highway system

Identifiers: *Transportation planning, Public hearings, Cost models, NTISNASTRB

PB-289 679/3ST NTIS Prices: PC E03/MF A01

State of the Art Report for Human Resources Service Center, Coconut Grove, Florida: Citizen Participation

Dade County Dept. of Human Resources, Miami, FL. Project SAIL.*Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Atlanta, GA. Office of the Regional Director.*Florida State Dept. of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Tallahassee.
AUTHOR: Green, William; Harvey, Frank; Lhota, Elaine; Owra, William; Ruiz, Georgia
P0551C3 Fld: 5K, 92C, 91K GRAI7907
Jul 77 47p
Monitor: 18
See also Companion Documents, SHR-0002488; SHR-0002489. Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE, P.O. Box 2309, Rockville, Md. 20852 as SHR-0002488/ES.

Abstract: This companion report to the State of the Art Report on the concept of colocated human service delivery in Dade County, Florida, operationalized in 1975 through the establishment of the Coconut Grove Human Resources Center and the development of an Integrated Services Delivery System discusses the role of citizen participation. Classical and contemporary theories of democracy and current trends in citizen participation are reviewed. The report examines citizen participation structures in Dade County, attempts to consolidate these structures in the county, and issues to be considered by the Florida Department of Human Resources when creating a citizen participation structure for colocated service centers. Citizen participation structures for programs of the Coconut Grove Human Resources Service Center and their organizational umbrella entities are described in terms of the emphasis of the citizen participation structures. Charts illustrative of citizen participation structures are included.

Descriptors: *Delivery, *Interrelationships, *Position(Location), *Social services, Agency role, Availability, Citizen participation, Communicating, Community relations, Consumers, Coordination, Core services, Counties, Decision making, Direct services, Government, Information systems, Integration, Interactions, Local government, Management information systems, Management systems, Methodology, Organizations, Organizing, Planning, Regional planning, Service related organizations, Services

Identifiers: Florida, *Dade County(Florida), NTISHRWSHR

SHR-0002490 NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

State of the Art Report for Human Resources Service Center, Coconut Grove, Florida

Dade County Dept. of Human Resources, Miami, FL. Project SAIL.*Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Atlanta, GA. Office of the Regional Director.*Florida State Dept. of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Tallahassee.
AUTHOR: Green, William; Harvey, Frank; Lhota, Elaine; Owra, William; Ruiz, Georgia
F0551C2 Fld: 5K, 92C, 91K GPAI7907
May 77 326p
Monitor: 18
See also Companion Documents, SHR-0002489; SHR-0002490. Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE, P.O. Box 2309, Rockville, Md. 20852 as SHR-0002488/ES.

Abstract: The concept of colocated human service delivery in Dade County, Florida, operationalized in 1975 through the establishment of the Coconut Grove Human Resources Service Center, is evaluated in this report. The goals of colocating multiple services were to facilitate client accessibility to programs and client involvement in program planning, reduce operating program costs by the sharing of space, and improve overall coordination among programs via cost center accounting and program / case management. Studies were conducted to evaluate center planning processes and citizen participation activities, management techniques, the cost accounting system of the center, case management, data flow documentation, and data needs. Historical developments in planning and implementing the Integrated Services Delivery System (ISDS) are reviewed. Center planning activities and barriers to unified planning are discussed. Three case management systems are: (1) the Community Action Agency center case management unit; (2) the Case Assignment and Management System; and (3) the United Way Human Resources Data Service. Programs that provide income maintenance services account for 77 percent of clients seen in the entire center. Identical forms and reports are used by several center programs, and more than one form is used by a program to perform similar functions. Client - related information in the ISDS becomes more generalized as levels of management responsibility increase. Supervisors and employees at the various macro - and micro - organizational levels operate without comprehensive client, cost, and unit of service data. Exhibits illustrative of management techniques and a bibliography are included. Portions of this document are not fully legible.

Descriptors: *Delivery, *Interrelationships, *Position(Location), *Social services, Agency role, Availability, Cases, Citizen participation, Communicating, Community relations, Consumers, Coordination, Core services, Counties, Decision making, Direct services, Government, Information systems, Integration, Interactions, Local government, Management information systems, Management systems, Management, Methodology, Organizations, Organizing, Planning, Programming, Regional planning, Service related organizations, Services

Identifiers: Florida, *Dade County(Florida), NTISHEWSHR

SHR-0002488 NTIS Prices: PC A15/MF A01

Comprehensive Plan for Youth and Children's Services in Lane County

Lane Council of Governments, Eugene, OR. Citizens Advisory Committee for Youth and Children's Services.
F0545H2 Fld: 5K, 92C, 91K GPAI7907
1975 48p
Monitor: 18

Abstract: Overall direction and general guidelines for addressing the problems of children and youth are presented in this plan published by the Lane County Council of Governments in Eugene, Oregon. The scope of the plan is broad, as the many service areas and programs for children and youth make it impractical to provide a detailed description of needs, resources, and objectives in this document. Planning efforts in the city of Eugene and in Lane County are examined. Resources concerned with the following areas are enumerated: basic, physical, and mental health needs; services for the handicapped; protective services; juvenile justice services; education; youth and child care; social, cultural, and recreational opportunities; and transportation. Goals are specified in relation to these resource areas. Recommendations pertaining to the following priority areas for children and youth services are offered: health; special and alternative education; mental health; treatment and rehabilitation for emotionally disturbed, physically handicapped, and mentally retarded persons; substitute living arrangements; day care; programs in schools which combine education and job experience; vocational and employment opportunities; child abuse; parent education; information, referral, and assistance; public kindergartens; on - the - job training for volunteers and nonprofessionals who work with children and youth; adequate income to families; transportation; public schools; community centers and volunteer services; bicycle traffic laws and safety education; child and youth advocacy; employment rights; and nutrition. A list of references and additional information on the plan are appended.

Descriptors: *Minors, *Social services, Age groups, Clients, Councils, Counties, Government, Local government, Planning, Regional planning, Service related organizations

Identifiers: Oregon, *Lane County(Oregon), *Children, *Youths, Special education, NTISHEWSHR

SHR-0002126 NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

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Proposed Reorganization of the Division of Special Education and Pupil Personnel Services of the New York City Board of Education: A Study of Professional and Citizen Opinion

O'Neall (L.F.) and Associates Ltd., New York.*Herman Goldman Foundation, New York.
AUTHOR: O'Neall, I. B.; Olivier, J. M.; Kass, Ruth
P0545G3 Fld: 5I, 92D GRAI7907
Jan 77 269p
Monitor: 18
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE, P.O. Box 2309, Rockville, Md. 20852 as SHR-0002062/PS.

Abstract: A survey was undertaken by a private interest group to determine what parents, citizens, and professionals liked and disliked about a proposed plan for the reorganization of the New York City Board of Education's Division of Special Education and Pupil Personnel Services. All aspects of the reorganization were incorporated in a survey instrument that sought opinions about constraints to effective reorganization. One hundred and one respondents participated in the survey. Survey instruments were mailed to them, followed by periodic phone calls to those who did not respond. Most participants were familiar with the reorganization plan. Four constraints to be considered in planning for change were identified: reality of the city's fiscal situation; program requirements necessary to maintain and / or secure maximum Federal and State financial aid; State regulations on teacher and supervisor certification; and contractual obligations with staff which make it necessary to effect changes through existing personnel. The majority of respondents judged these constraints to be valid. The majority of respondents also indicated the following: that borough - regions were appropriate geopolitical units within which to deliver a continuum of special education services; that they were in favor of some form of decentralization; that they considered the use of resource rooms to be essential for certain purposes; that supervisors of special education rather than supervisors of individual programs would facilitate the delivery of appropriate services; and that there were specific problems to be overcome in the improvement of services. In general, the respondents concluded that the reorganization plan should be implemented on a pilot basis only, that it would cost more, and that it would improve services to children. Data on the opinions of parents and nonparents and the opinions of those most concerned with different handicapping conditions are appended.

Descriptors: *Local government, *Reorganiz tion, *Special education, Abilities, Academic education, Capacity, Communicating, Constraints, Coordination, Delivery, Effectiveness, Feasibility, Inadequacies, Municipalities, Organizing, Planning, Procedures, Regional planning, Services, Social services

Identifiers: New York, *New York City(New York), NTISHEWSHR

SHR-0002062 NTIS Prices: PC A12/MF A01

Human Resource Administration

Arizona Univ., Tucson. Dept. of Public Administration.*American Society for Public Administration, Washington, DC. Section on Human Resources Administration.*Arizona Univ., Tucson. Div. of Economic and Business Research.
AUTHOR: Buntz, C. Gregory
P0545E3 Fld: 5K, 92C, 91K, 91F GRAI7907
Nov 76 76p
Monitor: 18
Papers presented at the 1976 ASPA National Conference, Washington, D.C. See also later edition, SHP-0002604. Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE, P.O. Box 2309, Rockville, Md. 20852 as SHP-0001753/FS.

Abstract: The 14 papers in this volume were presented at the 1976 national conference of the American Society for Public Administration and concern human resource administration and delivery systems. They are organized in five sections: human resource administration in the intergovernmental system, national health policy, perspectives on human resource delivery systems, human resource administrators, and human resources. The specific topics of the papers include: the New Federalism concept, the politics of regional human services, substate criminal justice planning, national health insurance, P.L. 93-641, choice relative to centralization, decentralization, and evolution in human service delivery systems, strengthening a national network on aging to serve the elderly, the development of integrated service agencies and the use of block grant funding, size and effectiveness in the delivery of human services, the development of professional human resource administrators, decentralization in large organizations, citizen participation in human service programs, citizen participation as a right and an opportunity, and the impact of judicial intervention in the field of mental health.

Descriptors: *Administration, *Citizen participation, *Delivery, *Social services, Administrative support, Adults, Age groups, Agencies, Agency role, Arrangements, Clients, College students, Communicating, Community relations, Constraints, Coordination, Decision making, Effectiveness, Elderly persons, Federal aid, Government, Health care delivery, Health care services, Integrated services, Legislation, Management, Mental health care, Methodology, Organizing, Planning, Private organizations, Program financing, Regulations, Relationship, Services

Identifiers: *Meetings, Criminal justice, Insurance, Financing, NTISHEWSHP

SHR-0001753 NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01

Human Resources Development: Capacity Building for Local Government

Kansas Univ., Lawrence. Div. of Continuing Education.*Kansas State Economic Opportunity Office, Topeka.*League of Kansas Municipalities, Topeka.
AUTHOR: Blubaugh, Jon A.; Yarbrough, Elaine; Bossert, James A.; Klotz, Paul M.
P0545D3 Fld: 5K, 92C, 91K GRAI7907
Jun 74 280p
Monitor: 18
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE, P.O. Box 2309, Rockville, Md. 20852 as SHP-0001479/ES.

Abstract: Introductory materials provided in this report are designed for use by local government in capacity building efforts by themselves or in combination with onsite training programs. The training program described was developed as a pilot project and conducted in 1972 in the cities of Liberal and Atchison, Kansas. The materials were developed in response to the growing concept of 'New Federalism' and revenue sharing. Barriers to municipal involvement in social services include individuals, city councils, tradition, inertia, fragmentation, compartmentalization, mistrust of city hall by minorities, the complexity of social problems, legal barriers, and particular community problems. A social service plan is a helpful tool in conceptualizing how to deal with particular needs. Specific types of social service programs and services are identified. Organizing for human resource development structures at the local level is not significantly different from organizing for other community services. The development of citizen participation in planning presents both advantages and disadvantages. Issues that must be considered when developing an ongoing citizen participation structure are examined. Requirements associated with planning for total community needs in Kansas are considered. Five human resource development program areas discussed are housing, programs for the elderly, affirmative action, manpower development, and programs for youth.

Descriptors: *Regional planning, *Social services, Adults, Age groups, Assistance, Capabilities, Capacity, Civil rights, Clients, College students, Elderly persons, Employment, Equal opportunity studies, Housing, Input, Local government, Low income, Management systems, Minors, Moderate income housing, Organization theory, Organizations, Organizing, Planning, Protection, Services

Identifiers: *Kansas, Citizen participation, Requirements, User needs, NTISHEWSHP

SHP-0001479 NTIS Prices: PC A13/MF A01

Rural Development Perspectives

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, Washington, DC. Economic Development Div.
PB534H3 Fld: 5C, 43B, 70F, 91H, 70D GPAI7907
Nov 78 34p
Rept No: RPD-1
Monitor: 18

Abstract: The publication translates the results of varied social science research into information useful in the formation of public policy for rural people and communities. Featured articles in the November 1978 edition are: 'Making a Living in Rural and Smalltown America', 'Rural America in the Seventies', and 'Residential Preferences and Rural Development Policy'.

Descriptors: *Economic development, *Rural areas, *Government policies, Social change, Commerce, Manufacturing, Services, Industries, Demographic surveys, Health, Residential buildings, Financing, Females

Identifiers: *Social science research, *Community planning, Rural development, Rural population, Service occupations, Residential patterns, Volunteers, Labor force participation, Senior citizens, NTISAGERS

PB-289 603/3ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Water Quality Management Planning Is Not Comprehensive and May Not Be Effective for Many Years

General Accounting Office, Washington, DC. Community and Economic Development Div.
PB0533E2 Fld: 13B, 68D*, 43F, 91A* GPAI7907
11 Dec 78 60p*
Rept No: CED-78-167
Monitor: 18

Abstract: The report is a review of the Environmental Protection Agency's administration of its water quality management planning program, more commonly referred to as 208 planning. This report points out the problems that have hindered the effectiveness of the 208 program and problems being experienced by State and areawide agencies which do the planning. Although the program has had a number of accomplishments in a relatively short period of time, 208 planning has not been comprehensive and it may take many years before the program can be fully effective in clearing up the Nation's waters.

Descriptors: *Local government, *State government, *Water quality management, *Water pollution abatement, Project planning, Statutes, Organizations, Industrial waste treatment, Construction, Sewage treatment, Financing, Effectiveness, Citizen participation, Recommendations

Identifiers: *Environmental Protection Agency, Nonpoint sources, Point sources, *Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, NTISGAO

PB-289 507/6ST NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Methodology and Effectiveness of Administrative Public Involvement, Abstracts and Bibliography

Utah State Univ., Logan. Dept. of Forestry and Outdoor Recreation.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Applied Science and Research Applications.
AUTHOR: Polchow, Alfred; Samson, Sue; Davis, Lawrence S.
PB-252 263 Fld: 5A, 5D, 70F, 48B, 43B GRAI7907
May 75 153p
Monitor: NSF/RA-780298

Abstract: The report presents the published literature and case studies which formed the information base of a study to evaluate experience in public involvement. The study's goal was to suggest approaches and concepts to improve public involvement in public land management. This report is organized into two parts: the complete set of 309 bibliographic citations organized by method of public involvement and a selected set of 104 references which are abstracted, categorized, partially evaluated and also organized by method of public involvement including advisory boards, public meetings and public hearings, advocate planning and citizen-agency negotiations, ombudsman, polls and surveys, and information-communication-feedback.

Descriptors: *Public land, *Management, *Citizen participation, *Bibliographies, Meetings, Negotiations, Problem solving, Coordination, Abstracts, Natural resources, Planning

Identifiers: Public hearings, Ombudsmen, NTISNSFRA

PB-289 433/5ST NTIS Prices: PC A08/MF A01

Energy Resources Technical Training and Development Programs for American Indians

Argonne National Lab., IL.*Department of Energy. (0448000)
AUTHOR: Cameron, F. F.; White, W. S.
F0494A1 Fld: 10A, 97 GPAI7907
Aug 78 26p
Contract: W-31-109-ENG-38
Monitor: 18

Abstract: Because of the energy resources located on Native American owned lands, it is pertinent that the tribes on these reservations receive information, training, and technical assistance concerning energy and the environment and the decisions that must be made about energy-resource development. In the past, attempts to enlist Indians in technical-assistance programs met with little success because teaching methods seldom incorporated program planning by both tribal leaders and the technical training staff. Several technical-assistance programs given on reservations in the central and western parts of the country were conducted by Argonne National Lab.--programs that stressed practical, on-the-job experience through lecture, laboratory, and field studies. Each program was designed by ANL and tribal leaders to fit the needs and concerns of a particular tribe for its environment. The individual programs met with an impressive degree of success; they also prompted several Indians to pursue this type of education further at ANL and local Indian community colleges and to obtain funds for energy projects. Despite the positive feedback, several difficulties were encountered. Among them are the necessity to continually modify the programs to fit diverse tribal needs, to diminish politically motivated interference, and to increase portions of the funding to involve more Native Americans. (ERA citation 04:000818)

Descriptors: *American Indians, *Energy source development, ANL, Decision making, Education, Environment, Financing, Social impact, Socio-economic factors

Identifiers: ERDA/290200, ERDA/320900, ERDA/530100, Citizen participation, NTISDE

ANL/FIS-10 NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Community Conflict in the Nuclear Power Issue

California Univ., Berkeley. Dept. of Sociology.*Department of Energy. (9507291)
AUTHOR: Burt, R. S.
F0471K3 Fld: 10A, 18E, 97G, 97Q, 77 GRAI7906
May 78 66p
Contract: W-7405-ENG-26
Monitor: 18

Abstract: This is the first of a two part discussion the purpose of which is to demonstrate that a frankly structural, or network, approach to the analysis of community decision-making allows an observer to anticipate and manage community response to specific policies. The author is concerned with anticipating community response. Part two (Burt, 1978), concerns conflict resolution strategies. The specific policy used as illustration is siting nuclear power facilities. Published accounts of siting nuclear facilities are used to identify basic social parameters of the nuclear power issue as a community conflict. Changes in the form and content of relations in the network among opponents and proponents of a facility are described. Subsequently, the description is used to specify a causal model of the manner in which conflict escalation is promoted or inhibited by the characteristics and leadership structure of a community in which a nuclear facility is proposed. Hypotheses are derived predicting what types of communities can be expected to become embroiled in conflict and the process that conflict escalation will follow. (ERA citation 03:057057)

Descriptors: *Communities, *Nuclear power, Decision making, Forecasting, Nuclear facilities, Public opinion, Reactors, Site selection

Identifiers: ERDA/290200, ERDA/290600, ERDA/055002, Citizen participation, NTISDE

Y/OWI/SUB-78/22336/P1 NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Proceedings of the MESA Workshop on Prince William Sound Held in Anchorage, Alaska on March 7-9, 1978

Alaska Univ., Fairbanks. Sea Grant Program.*National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, MD. Office of Sea Grant.*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.
AUTHOR: Melteff, Brenda
PO462H2 Fld: 13B, 6F, 48B, 57H, 86M GRAI7906
May 78 168p
Rept No: SEA GRANT-78-9
Grant: NOAA-SG-04-8-M01-49
Monitor: NOAA-78121204
Sponsored in part by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

Abstract: The Marine Ecosystem Analysis Program (MESA) of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has been considering undertaking an ecosystem study of Prince William Sound. As a preliminary step in this planning process, MESA contracted with the University of Alaska's Sea Grant Program to hold a workshop to define the present and foreseeable marine problems, projected development, user requirements and user conflicts in the Sound and its communities. Preliminary to the workshop, a planning meeting and community meetings were held. This report summarizes the results of those preliminary meetings and presents the data, discussions and conclusions reached during the workshop.

Descriptors: *Ecology, *Natural resources, *Prince William Sound, *Meetings, Reviews, Objectives, Project planning, Conservation, Fisheries, Aquatic animals, Minerals, Recreation, Urbanization, Land use, Transportation, Forestry, Invertebrates, Conflicts, Economic development, Citizen participation, Alaska

Identifiers: Sea grant program, MESA project, Baseline studies, Marine resources, NTISCOMNOA

PB-290 116/3ST NTIS Prices: PC A08/MF A01

Role of Technical Information in Decisions on Nuclear Power Plants

Wisconsin Univ., Madison. Inst. for Environmental Studies.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Applied Science and Research Applications.
AUTHOR: Beane, M.; Ross, J.
PB-234K1 Fld: 18E, 97Q, 77H GRAI7905
Sep 74 157p
Rept No: IES-19
Monitor: NSF/RA/E-74/488

Abstract: The study looks at individual factors that could influence environmental decision-making at a point in time through the use of knowledge and attitude questionnaires. These questionnaires, of which samples and answers are included in this report, were designed to determine if the people who were involved in the decision to site Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant in Wisconsin were informed on nuclear power and related issues and if their attitudes on these issues were related to their level of knowledge. The people surveyed came under the following groups: local residents, local leaders, state officials, utility managers, and environmentalists.

Descriptors: *Nuclear power plants, Site surveys, Planning, Decision making, Public opinion, Citizen participation, Questionnaires, Environmental impacts

Identifiers: Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant, NTISNSFRA

PB-287 917/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A08/MF A01

Marketing: A Creative Approach to Citizen Participation in Government

National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life, Washington, DC.*Charles F. Kettering Foundation, Dayton, OH.*Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, DC.*Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC.

Draft.
P0262B2 Fld: 5A, 70B, 43, 70F GRAI7904
1977 45p
Monitor: 18
Sponsored in part by Charles F. Kettering Foundation, Dayton, OH., Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, DC., and Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC.

Abstract: The report describes a workshop of top-level representatives from the public and private sectors, management and labor, and institutions of higher learning, on citizen involvement concepts and marketing techniques which may be applicable to the public sector. The workshop concluded that marketing as a technique for involving citizens presents significant strategies for improving the design and delivery of public policies and services. However, to become most useful at the operational level, many of the concepts and tools need to be further developed and tested. The workshop recommended an exploratory program of further discussions, research, test and demonstration projects, and evaluations.

Descriptors: *Productivity, *Local government, *Meetings, Citizen participation, Marketing, Planning, Specialized training, Human behavior

Identifiers: Quality of worklife, NTISFXNCP

PB-287 907/0ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

'You Wouldn't Believe What We Had to Go Through...' A Guide for Assessing Relationships with Citizens, for Government Managers and Elected Officials

National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life, Washington, DC.**Bell (Chauncey) and Associates, Inc., San Francisco, CA.
PB215L2 Fld: 5D, 70F, 43 GRAI7903
May 78 18p
Monitor: 18
Prepared by Bell (Chauncey) and Associates, Inc., San Francisco, CA.

Abstract: This is a prototype self-assessment guide, one of two attempts by the Center to produce brief, practical guides to aid government managers and elected officials in evaluating the performance of selected government functions for which they are responsible. This guide presents five key performance questions dealing with the ability of government to respond to citizens' enquiries, complaints, and requests for service. The questions are: What does it take to reach the government with a problem, how many contacts are received, about what, from where. After a citizen contact, does the government deliver, does the left hand know what the right hand is doing, how much money is spent on citizen contacts, the way questions are handled by government affects the attitudes of every citizen in a jurisdiction.

Descriptors: *Local government, *Performance evaluation, *Services, Attitudes, Productivity, Citizen participation, Interactions, Public administration

Identifiers: Guides, NTISEXNCP

PB-287 515/1ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Limited Access: A Report on the Community Development Block Grant Program in Nonmetropolitan Areas

Rural America, Inc., Washington, DC.*Community Services Administration, Washington, DC.

Final rept.
P0161D2 Fld: 13B, 5K, 91J, 91H, 43B GPAI7902
Mar 78 412p
Grant: CSA-30042-G-76-01
Monitor: CSA-LN-2287
See also report dated Dec 77, PB-275 817.

Abstract: The report reviews the basic issues which pertain to the program's participation, allocation and implementation. Primary emphasis and analysis are devoted to those aspects which relate specifically to the constituency (grantees and low-income people) and to the special character and needs of the smaller communities within the nonmetro. Particular attention is given to the accessibility and appropriateness to rural communities of urban-oriented development programs, to the issue of citizen participation, and to the nature of 'community development' in a rural context. A brief legislative history of the program, a summary of findings, and recommendations are included.

Descriptors: *Community development, *Rural areas, *Federal assistance programs, Grants, Municipalities, Local government, Allocations, Availability, Characteristics, Citizen participation, Requirements, Low income groups, Economic development, Economic assistance

Identifiers: *Block grants, Community planning, Community programs, NTISCSA

PB-287 148/1ST NTIS Prices: PC A18/MF A01

Texas Lignite: Environmental Planning Opportunities

Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Collins, CO. Western Energy and Land Use Team.
AUTHOR: Cloud, Thomas J. Jr
F0153I2 Fld: 8I, 10A, 97R, 97, 68, 48A GRAI7902
Jun 78 19p
Rept No: FWS/OBS-78/26
Monitor: 18

Abstract: The report discusses aquatic, terrestrial, and recreational environmental impacts resulting from lignite development in Texas. It then goes on to discuss various opportunities for proper environmental protection measures, such as involving concerned agencies and the public in planning, the establishment of reclamation plans, and the development of information regarding the environmental requirements of plant and animal species.

Descriptors: *Lignite, *Energy source development, *Coal, *Texas, Coal mining, Surface mining, Strip mining, Ecology, Environmental impacts, Fishes, Wildlife, Recreation, Reclamation, Planning, Citizen participation

Identifiers: NTISDIFWBS

PB-286 870/1ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Interaction Between Technology and Our Legal-Political System

Colorado Univ., Boulder. Dept. of Chemical Engineering.*National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Applied Science and Research Applications. (400 427)

Final rept. 1 Jun 71-31 Jul 73
AUTHOR: West, P. F.; Kreith, F.
PB151J3 Fld: 5A, 5J, 5D, 70F, 92B GRAI7902
31 Jul 73 25p
Grant: NSF-GI-28423
Monitor: NSF/RA/S-73-018

Abstract: An interdisciplinary case-study approach is used to analyze the processes whereby the legal-political system responds to the introduction of new technologies and the environmental consequences generated by such technologies; and to develop a general framework within which other cases could be analyzed. In addition to the research-faculty group, students were employed to be involved in an active educative process. Projects were selected to cover a spectrum of interactions: introducer or protagonist of technology-private industry; government-affiliated industry; government itself; technology evaluator or regulator-legislature; administrative agency or courts, and Federal, state or local echelons of each. A common factor which emerged throughout the work was an underlying emphasis on the dynamics of interest groups on the decision-making process, irrespective of whether that process involved technological and economic, political and sociological or legal and legislative concerns. The importance of taking account of public opinion and environmental interests in the earliest phases of the decision-making process was emphasized, since an early decision seems to set an almost irreversible direction. As a result of this work, inputs have been made into the decision-making process in the legislative, administrative, and political fields. The cases studied, methodology used, publications, and participation in the decision-making processes are reviewed.

Descriptors: *Technology innovation, *Decision making, Interactions, Group dynamics, Public opinion, Legislation, Interest groups, Political systems, Citizen participation

Identifiers: NTISNSFRA

PB-286 743/0ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Action Handbook: Managing Growth in the Small Community

Briscoe, Maphis, Murray and Lamont, Inc., Boulder, CO.*Environmental Protection Agency, Denver, CO. Region VIII.

Final rept.
AUTHOR: Murray, James A.; Lamont, William Jr
PO075J2 Fld: 13B, 91G*, 43B, 91H GRAI7901
Jul 78 317p*
Contract: EPA-68-01-3579
Monitor: EPA/908/4-78/005

Abstract: The Action Handbook is designed to be a detailed how to manage manual for small communities undergoing or facing the prospect of accelerated growth. The recommendations and prescriptions may be of particular interest to small Rocky Mountain communities facing rapid growth due to the surge in energy development activities. However, the authors consider the material valid for a much broader range of communities in terms of both size and of the causes of growth. The handbook is divided into three parts for the reader's convenience. Part I is intended to give an overview of the community management process and to assist the user in estimating how development of a certain type might affect the community's needs for various public services, such as police officers, sewage treatment capacity, park land, etc. This part should be of interest to all those who wish to understand potential community impact, and especially those who would initiate community management and organization. Part II deals with approaches to getting the community involved and organized. It suggests a working model for the community organizers. Part III focuses on community action and growth management. This part will be of greatest interest to those closely involved in making government work to manage growth.

Descriptors: *Community development, *Handbooks, Rural areas, Rocky Mountain, Economic impact, Social effect, Police, Parks, Sewage treatment, Urban planning, Growth, Local government, Citizen participation, Management

Identifiers: Small communities, Energy source development, Public services, NTISEPAI

PB-286 911/3ST NTIS Prices: PC A14/MF A01

Status Report on Judicial Reform in Wisconsin (1977): A Follow-Up on the Final Report of the Citizens Study Committee on Judicial Organization

Wisconsin Dept. of Administration, Madison. Office of Program and Management Analysis.
F0065F3 Fld: 5K, 92C, 91C GRAI7901
Oct 77 82p
Monitor: 18

Abstract: The nearly two year effort expended by the members of the Citizens Study Committee resulted in substantive recommendations designed to modernize and upgrade Wisconsin's judicial system. The high quality of this Committee's output is evident based upon the large number of changes that have been implemented in accord with the Committee's recommendations. Also, considerable activity and planning is ongoing to carry out many major recommendations that have not been implemented to date. This report details the status of the implementation of the recommendations. The report is organized to coincide with the format of the Citizen Committee's final report, i.e., it is organized according to the subject areas of the five working subcommittees: (1) Court Structure and Jurisdiction; (2) Court Administration and Support; (3) Judges; (4) Court Availability; and (5) Substantive and Procedural Law.

Descriptors: *Criminal justice, *Wisconsin, Courts of law, Legislation, Citizen participation, Recommendations

Identifiers: *Reform, Judicial process, Juries, NTISSLLC

PB-286 220/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01

The Role of Environmental Considerations in the Decision-Making Process. Proceedings of the CCMS Round Table Discussions Held in Dusseldorf on 8th-9th February 1977. Le Role des Facteurs de l'Environnement Dans les Processus de Prise de Decision. (Compte Rendu des Debats de la Table Ronde du CDSM Organises du 8 au 9 Fevrier 1977 a Dusseldorf)

NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society, Brussels (Belgium). (406 609)
F0064G4 Fld: 13B, 68 GRAI7901
Jan 78 124p
Rept No: NATO/CCMS-72
Monitor: 18
NATO furnished. Text in English and French.

Abstract: The object of the CCMS round table was to discuss environmental considerations as an integral part of the decision-making process, or more precisely to consider the mechanisms used by member countries to identify and measure beforehand the impacts of proposed developments so as to reduce undesirable environmental and social consequences. Environmental policy may consist of establishing standards aimed at reducing the hazard to a minimum or in fixing more flexible environmental quality goals entailing variable application of the most appropriate techniques as, for example, in the United States, the United Kingdom or Canada. The differences in approach and policy are due more to the character of each culture, to history and to institutions than to any basic variance regarding the measure required to protect man and his environment. Finally, the statements demonstrated how important and necessary it was to increase dissemination of information to ensure greater public participation both in collective decision-making and in acceptance of the development hazards. The system introduced in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States reflects the one of continuing democratic dialogue. France and Germany, for their part, are finalizing the legislative and administrative bases for environmental impact assessments with respect to major public projects - studies which provide for very broad public participation in decision-making. At the same time, other countries are continuing to seek ways and means of associating public opinion more closely with decisions affecting the future and survival of our societies.

Descriptors: *Environmental impacts, *Meetings, *Decision making, Citizen participation, Governments, Communities, Natural resources, Conservation, Coordination, Europe, Social effect, Pollution, Inland waterways, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, North America, Planning, Air pollution, Water pollution, Oceans

Identifiers: NATO furnished, *Environmental protection, Environmental issues, NTISFPAL

PB-286 160/7ST NTIS Prices: PC A06/MF A01

Technology and the Governance of the Health Care Industry -- The Dilemma of Reform

New York Univ., NY.*Maryland Univ., College Park.*Syracuse Univ., NY.
AUTHOR: Strosberg, Martin A.; Levine, Charles; Mauet, Alfred
F0041G4 Fld: 5D, 6F, 44B, 92 GRAI7901
1977 15p
Monitor: 18
Pub. in Jnl. of Health Politics, Policy and Law v2 n2 p212-226 Summer 77.

Abstract: Accountability in the health care industry is discussed as a major political issue, in light of increasing public expenditures for health care services. Concomitant issues concern development structures and processes through which the public as patients, customers, and citizens can directly influence the delivery of health care services. Three arguments are presented in this paper: (1) the medical profession, through its control of technology and its monopolistic hold on legitimate claims of expertise, is the primary determinant of the way health services are structured and resources are allocated; (2) the domination of physician-patient relationships, medical care delivery organizations, and the national health care policy process enables physicians to remain unaccountable to democratic institutions and insulated from public participation in decisionmaking; and (3) the lack of accountability, disproportionate professional power, and the failure of governmental regulation raise questions about the role and impact of the medical profession as a quasi-institutional actor in terms of the return on investment spent annually for medical care, claims of expertise and self-regulation, and overarching democratic values. The question of legitimacy is addressed with respect to technical expertise and medical care organization. The impact of politicoeconomic techniques and the regulatory process on health care are discussed.

Descriptors: *Health care services, *Physicians, Administration, Health care delivery systems, Health care, Health occupations, Health planning agencies, Health related organizations, Health resources, Methodology, Organization theory, Political science, Regulations, Strategy

Identifiers: HRP/RAA, HRP/ZC, HRP/BG, HRP/MEL, HRP/SB, HRPGEO/YNO, HRPOCC/XA, Reprints, Citizen participation, *Accountability, NTISHRANHP

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